

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
New York, Rome, Tokyo.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,968 8/89

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1989

ESTABLISHED 1887

Airlines Tighten Inspections Of Travelers' Electronic Items

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
Travelers are advised: Lap-top computers, tape recorders, radios, video equipment, cameras and other electronic devices are being much more carefully searched by airport security guards.
Airlines in the United States have already started putting tougher security inspections into effect on overseas flights under orders from the Federal Aviation Administration, and some European airlines that fly to the United States are starting to follow suit. But the measures are likely to become general after a meeting in Geneva this week of airline security experts.
The experts advise passengers who want to minimize delays to keep such items close to hand, to make sure they can be demonstrated as working and to be prepared to carry them as cabin baggage. If in doubt about any equipment, the experts said, check with your airline in advance.
The tightening security is in response to the discovery by British investigators that the bomb that blew up Pan American World Airways Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on Dec. 21, killing 270 people, was probably concealed in a radio-cassette player. West German authorities said a similar bomb with a pressure detonator was packed into a radio found in the possession of terrorist suspects arrested in October in West Germany, where the Pan Am flight originated.
The British transport minister, Paul Channon, presented the evidence of the Lockerbie disaster to the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal last week and pressed for new measures to inspect electronic items.
"We need to ask ourselves, do we not, whether these devices should be allowed to be carried on aircraft?" he said. "Should we at least no longer allow them in checked baggage? Should we not at least require them to be presented at the check-in, perhaps for conveyance in the least vulnerable part of the aircraft?"
The organization agreed at the

Tips for Saving Time at Check-In

New York Times Service
Passengers flying on airlines observing new security precautions may find that the following tips on carrying electronic equipment save time and aggravation, especially when flying to places where the risk of terrorism would seem high.
• First, check with the airline about what to expect.
• Be sure to provide plenty of time at the airport, and make sure that equipment is easily accessible for visual inspection.
• Be prepared to actually operate the equipment, if asked, so have batteries installed and charged, or at least available.
• If possible, have available a document showing when and where the equipment was obtained.
• It is probably best to plan to carry the electronic equipment with you. But it should still be protected to prevent breakage if the airline asks to stow it.
• It should also be very plainly marked with your name, address and flight information. One of the basic security steps airlines now use is to match passengers with their luggage, making sure that no baggage travels unaccompanied.
• Be prepared to answer questions about items being checked or carried on board, including whether they have been opened and whether they were gifts. Answer truthfully and completely, but briefly.

Klos Kohl Seeking Shift by U.K.

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — As Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher began their first formal meeting in two and a half years on Monday, Mr. Kohl asked Britain to agree to include NATO short-range nuclear forces in future arms control negotiations, a West German spokesman said.
"The chancellor urged comprehensive disarmament and arms control in all categories," the spokesman said. Britain had ruled out including NATO's short-range systems — 88 Lance launchers, mainly based in West Germany — in negotiations with the Warsaw Pact nations.

General News

A terrorist in tiny Liechtenstein is not likely to produce any big changes. Page 2.
The Afghan prime minister was reported to have resigned as the army took over. Page 2.
Business/Finance
Booming German exports show no sign of slowing, the Bundesbank said. Page 9.
Weather Page 2.
Crossword Page 8.

Shevardnadze Reports Egypt Backs His Plan

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union met with Egyptian leaders on Monday, winning further Arab backing for a peace initiative by Moscow in the Middle East.
The views of the Soviet and Egyptian leadership were identical, Mr. Shevardnadze said after three hours of talks with President Hosni Mubarak.
The Soviet minister, making the Kremlin's biggest diplomatic push in the Middle East to years, also was to hold separate talks in Cairo with the most bitter foes of the region: Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.
The Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Arens, arrived in Egypt as the Mubarak-Shevardnadze talks ended.
Mr. Arens said after meeting with Mr. Mubarak that they made no progress on the key obstacle to a peace conference: Israel's refusal to meet with the PLO. Israel contends the PLO is a terrorist organization bent on destroying the Jewish state.
Mr. Arens and Mr. Shevardnadze were to meet on Wednesday.
An Egyptian spokesman said that Mr. Shevardnadze would meet with the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, in Cairo on Wednesday or Thursday.
Before arriving in Egypt, Mr. Shevardnadze visited Syria and Jordan, winning support for a peace plan emphasizing the role of the United Nations Security Council.
He is to go on to Iraq and Iran and discuss the results of his Middle East tour with the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, in Vienna next month.
The Soviet Union severed ties with Israel during the 1967 Middle East war. Relations have improved but the two countries differ on the form that a peace conference should take. Israel wants to exclude the PLO and does not want the UN to play a major role.



Old Conflicts Bring New Destruction

Soldiers at a British Army barracks near Shrewsbury in western England, above, inspecting the damage after a series of IRA explosions wounded a soldier early Monday. Below, Syrian soldiers watching a bulldozer clear debris in southern Beirut, scene of recent inter-Moslem battles. Meanwhile, the head of the main Christian militia, Samir Geagea, whose troops fought the Lebanese Army last week, escaped unhurt from an attack in Christian East Beirut. Articles, Page 2.



EC Will Recall Ambassadors From Tehran

Khomeini Is Condemned For Order to Kill Rushdie

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service
BRUSSELS — The 12 members of the European Community on Monday condemned Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's order to kill a British author as "incitement to murder" and agreed to recall their ambassadors in Tehran and suspend all high-level visits to Iran.
The foreign ministers of the 12 EC countries, meeting to respond to the ayatollah's threats against the author, Salman Rushdie, also agreed to consider restricting the movement of Iranian diplomats stationed in their capitals.
Britain said it would go further, withdrawing all staff from the British diplomatic mission in Tehran. The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, also hinted that Iran's chargé d'affaires in London would be invited to leave Britain.
It is far from certain, however, that the EC's move will impose any restraint on what some observers are beginning to see as a mounting struggle for power in Iran.
The EC move, adopted unanimously by the foreign ministers, presents Iran with a serious setback in its efforts over the last seven months to normalize its diplomatic and political relations with Western Europe and much of the rest of the world.
Sir Geoffrey called the ayatollah's death order for Mr. Rushdie "an affront to international standards of behavior." He said that "after quite serious attempts to establish a normal relationship with Iran, we see no point in maintaining any contact in the present circumstances."
The EC decision came a day after the Iranian leader rejected Mr. Rushdie's statement of regret that his novel "The Satanic Verses" had offended some Muslims and reaffirmed his order for the author's "execution." Mr. Rushdie, an Indian-born British citizen, has gone into hiding with his wife.
On Monday, the Iranian spiritual leader met in Tehran with hundreds of followers, who chanted their approval for Mr. Rushdie's death, Reuters reported.
[One of Ayatollah Khomeini's aides, the deputy speaker of parliament, Mehdi Karubi, told the gathering, "Salman Rushdie and others who think in the same way will definitely have no fate but death, annihilation and entering hell."
The EC statement said that while the ministers favor normal relations with Iran, this cannot happen until the Tehran government declares its "respect for international obligations and renounces the use or the threatened use of violence." Of the Ayatollah Khomeini's re-

Muslims in London's East End call book a 'betrayal.' Page 4.

served call Sunday for the death of Mr. Rushdie, the statement said: "The 12 condemn this incitement to murder as an unacceptable violation of the most elementary principles and obligations that govern relations among sovereign states."
Speaking to a press conference, Sir Geoffrey said the Iranian threat amounted to interference in Britain's internal affairs. He warned that should any harm come to Mr. Rushdie, the foreign ministers of the community would impose much tougher sanctions against Iran.
The EC action may strengthen the hand of the so-called pragmatists in Iran, some diplomats suggested, by showing that significant economic or diplomatic help will not be extended to Iran if it persists in taking extremist positions in its international diplomacy.
It was with this consideration in mind, several senior diplomats said, that Monday's decision was not extended to include the present level of economic cooperation with Iran, including the purchase of Iranian oil.
Italian and French diplomats said they have received assurances
See RUSHDIE, Page 4

Waiting in the Wings: A New Grand Louvre

Pei's Plans Survive the Public Chill

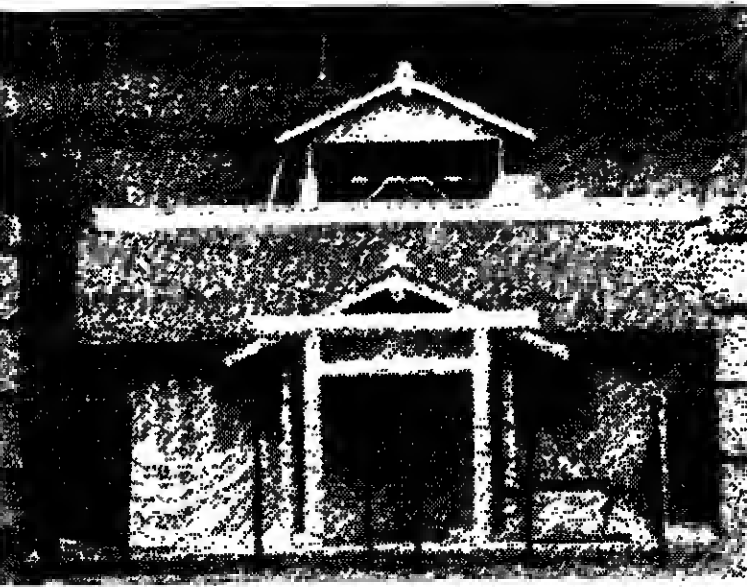
By Mary Blume
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — On the books of LM. Pei & Partners, Architects and Planners, New York, the project is listed as No. 8401/8315, construction start of April 1985. The completion date has undoubtedly been rubbed out more than once but now stands at summer 1993. The project is the Grand Louvre.
"I never worked in France before. I walked into the situation totally unprepared," said Mr. Pei.
Several of two articles
whose previous encounters with the Louvre had centered on visits to the Poussin drawings he loves. The worst years for him were 1984 and 1985, when he was subjected to a vicious French press campaign ("Pei is pronounced like pay," one article noted), though 1986 to 1988 was pretty rotten, too, because Finance Minister Edouard Balladur refused to vacate the crucial Richelieu wing of the Louvre and it looked as if Mr. Pei's design would be fatally amputated.
Now everything is back to where it was on the drawing board. The Louvre museum will have a coherent U-shape with the Richelieu wing serving as exhibition space. Under the Carroussel arch, underground parking for tourist buses and cars is being made, and a privately run shopping mall which will pay for the construction of the parking space. Mr. Pei's design will be executed by his French associate, Michel Macary. The ground above will be landscaped with, in the appropriate spot, what Mr. Pei calls a footprint of the Tuilleries palace: a stone marker bearing the outline of the royal palace that was burned down in 1871.
In the center of the U stands the first completed phase of the Grand Louvre: Mr. Pei's elegant glass pyramid which serves as the entrance to the 65,000 square meters (700,000 square feet) of new underground space and which is flanked by three smaller pyramids, fountains and waterpieces, and a bronze replica of the statue of Louis XIV made by Bernini, the sculptor-architect whom the king summoned to redo the Louvre and then sent home again.
Mr. Pei, born in Guangzhou in 1917 and trained at MIT and Harvard, is one of America's most successful architects, a discreet and subtle presence in a *conférence* that tends to shout. Look at me. His most admired work is his 1978 East Building, an addition to the National Gallery in Washington. In 1981 Mr. Pei was awarded the French academy of architecture's gold medal.
At the end of the same year, Mr. Pei was invited to meet François Mitterrand, recently elected president and already engaged in a vast building scheme. Mr. Mitterrand expressed admiration for the East Building and asked Mr. Pei to participate in the competitions for two of his projects. Mr. Pei explained that he did not enter competitions. The Louvre was not mentioned, but it would later be held against Mr. Pei, and Mr. Mitterrand, that the project had been awarded without a competition.
Soon after, Emile J. Bisnias, whom Mr. Mitterrand had put in charge of the Louvre project and who had been visiting American museums, asked Mr. Pei if he would be interested in working on the Louvre. "I said yes, of course, any architect would be although I'm not sure that any architect is qualified," Mr. Pei said. Asked at a later meeting whether he would accept the Louvre project if offered, Mr. Pei replied that he would first have to make four visits to the museum during four months.
"During the winter of 1983 I made three visits to Paris and at the end of the third I was prepared. I didn't take the fourth." The only solution to expanding the Louvre and improving access was to build underground, a decision that Mr. Mitterrand found surprising. "I said, Mr. President, any architect above the ground is going to be extremely difficult. I didn't say impossible."
The Cour Napoléon is flanked by two ugly classic-style wings added by Napoleon III. "Modern
See LOUVRE, Page 4

Homage to Hirohito Includes a Crackdown on Dissidents

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
TOKYO — A few weeks ago at the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo, Takashi Mitsu, a 21-year-old college student, found out what happens these days to those who cross Japan's increasingly jittery police-men.
Mr. Mitsu was leading a band of protesters in a demonstration against Japan's emperor system. Ordinarily, the group would have been ignored, or at worst taken to a local precinct house for a lecture about the need to obtain permits for demonstrations.
This time, a videotape of the incident shows, he was hauled off by half a dozen plainclothes policemen and stuffed into a car. He was kept in a small cell for 12 days before being released, without charges.
"They said the funeral was coming," Mr. Mitsu said, "and they don't want to hear from us."
The police deny they are deliberately stifling dissent, but as Tokyo gets ready for the funeral for Emperor Hirohito on Friday, which is advertised by Japanese officials as one of the most elaborate in postwar history, it seems unlikely that many critical voices will be heard.
Every day for the last week, the security nooses around Tokyo have been cinched a bit tighter, as Japan prepared to greet heads of state and royalty from 159 nations.
With stopwatches in hand and explosive-sniffing dogs a few feet away, the police spent the week plotting the routes of four presidents — George Bush, François Mitterrand, Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines and Suharto of Indonesia.
Meanwhile, diplomats are studying the differing protocols of greeting Prince Philip of Britain, Prince Albert of Monaco, King Juan Carlos of Spain and Prince Henrik of Denmark. They are also struggling to remember the countries of origin of lesser-known leaders like President Hammar DeRobert and Vice President Teatso Teemaki, who will represent the Pacific republics of Naurn and Kiribati.
Along the 6.5-kilometer (four-mile) route Hirohito's hearse will follow, the police are knocking on doors and inspecting apartments.
Traffic has been jammed around the Imperial Palace as drivers are being asked to open their car trunks for spot inspections.
Manholes are being welded closed, subway tunnels are being inspected, and
See SECURITY, Page 7

A Crowded Agenda for Bush in Japan

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — President George Bush has accomplished the primary purpose of his three-day trip to Japan this week even before he leaves Washington, according to U.S. and Japanese officials here.
The Japanese government appreciates the symbolism of Mr. Bush, a World War II pilot shot down by the Japanese, attending the funeral of the monarch who led Japan into war against the United States.
Most of the president's time will be spent at the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, which will last all Friday morning, and at several related ceremonial events.
Yet despite the ceremonial nature of the trip, the president is expected to be busy meeting with other world leaders.
While a final schedule of such meetings has not been set, officials say Mr. Bush is expected to have lunch with President François Mitterrand of France. He may also meet separately with President Chaim Herzog of Israel, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan.
U.S. officials said there have been dozens of other requests to meet with the new president.
For the Japanese, Mr. Bush's trip has already been highly successful. They say his decision to attend the funeral helped persuade other world leaders to come.



Emperor Hirohito's grave in the Tama Mausoleum in a Tokyo suburb.

More than 150 nations are expected to send representatives to the funeral, making it one of the best-attended ceremonial gatherings of world dignitaries in history, a point of which the Japanese are proud. Shortly after Hirohito's death on Jan. 7, Mr. Bush announced that he would attend the funeral while many of Japan's other wartime enemies were still debating whether to send high-ranking envoys.
His decision politically eased the way for other countries to send representatives.
See FUNERAL, Page 7

A Warm Welcome Awaits An 'Old Friend' in China

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service
BEIJING — China's leaders regard President George Bush's coming visit as an opportunity to assure the United States that China's improving relations with the Soviet Union will not harm its extensive ties with the United States, according to analysts here.
The visit is welcomed for two other possibly more important reasons: it puts China back on the world map at the outset of a new administration in Washington and allows Beijing a chance to strengthen ties with "an old friend."
Mr. Bush was well liked when he served as head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing from 1974 to 1975, and the Chinese openly favored his election as president.
China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, 84, plans to emphasize his personal friendship with Mr. Bush by being host at a banquet for the president on Sunday. Because of his age and reported infirmity, it is an unusual gesture for Mr. Deng to make.
When Mr. Bush, as vice president, met Mr. Deng for the first time in 1982, the two men were supposed to talk for only 5 or 10 minutes. They emerged from a two-hour meeting joking that they had settled everything.
For Mr. Bush, this is a chance to affirm U.S. interest in participating in China's modernization drive. But the 40-hour visit to Beijing will barely allow Mr. Bush time to meet all the top leaders, including Mr. Deng, President Yang Shangkun, Prime Minister Li Peng, and the Communist Party chairman, Zhao Ziyang.
Mr. Bush and the Chinese leaders are expected to discuss efforts to end the 10-year conflict in Cambodia. Chinese sources said recently that China planned to encourage the Bush administration — to increase aid to non-Communist insurgents fighting the Vietnam-backed government in Cambodia.
Mr. Bush is expected to raise such issues as human rights, Tibet, Chinese missile sales in the Middle East, and Chinese piracy of American computer software.
Chinese book publishers, meanwhile, have recently produced seven pirated editions of Mr. Bush's autobiography, totaling almost 200,000 copies. But China has no copyright law, and Mr. Bush has been paid no royalties.
Given the brevity of the stopover and
See CHINA, Page 7

Tempest in an Alpine Teapot Lumbers Toward Conclusion

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service
VADUZ, Liechtenstein — Liechtenstein has been plunged into what it considers a political crisis. But since the Alpine principality has the highest per capita income in Europe, no unemployment and a coalition government that has lasted for five decades, the turmoil will probably not shake its sturdy foundations.

Political controversies crystallize slowly in Liechtenstein, whose 160 square kilometers (61.8 square miles) are picturesquely squeezed between Switzerland and Austria.

Prince Francis Josef II, the longest-reigning monarch in Europe and the only German-speaking one, started pressing in the 1950s for female suffrage, which was grudgingly accepted by Liechtenstein's men in a 1984 referendum.

"One pushes and pushes and pushes until one can persuade a majority of people," said Crown Prince Hans Adam, 44, the monarch's son who took over executive responsibilities five years ago. "My father pushed for decades for a new tax law, and we still don't have it."

The slim, white-haired Hans Adam chuckled indulgently when explaining the current crisis, which started in 1989 when his father offered to put on view about 500 paintings from the family's fabulous art collection if his subjects agreed to build an adequate museum.

Some people say the Rubens-studded collection alone places the Liechtensteins among the richest families in the world. To forestall cash-flow problems, the princely family also owns the country's premier financial institution, the Bank in Liechtenstein, but it strives to stay out of the glossy magazines that cover the frolickings and amours of the likes of Princess Stephanie of Monaco.

"Except that we are better, we don't much like the comparison with Monaco," said a journalist, Markus Schaefer.

Since politics are a favorite sport in the principality, disputes erupted over where the art museum should be built and who should pay for it. When the president of the high court, Erich Seeger, ruled that a referendum on the museum issue was illegal, he stirred a subsidiary controversy that bubbled over in December when the seven members of the Progressive Bur-

gher Party walked out of the 15-member parliament.

Mr. Seeger happens to be a member of the Fatherland Union, which has eight seats in parliament, and which, like the Progressive Burgher Party, is monarchist and conservative. The walkout forced the crown prince to dissolve parliament and call early elections for next month.

Now, every evening, hundreds of Liechtensteins troop to political gatherings and listen to scorching attacks on their foes. On Tuesday night, in the village of Mauren, Progressive Burgher partisans sitting in orderly rows at long tables nodded as Emmanuel Vogt, their leader, warned that "lies and half-truths will be the end of our democracy."

Yet the crisis will almost certainly be surmounted with the formation of another coalition between the warring parties, whose shorthand designations are the Reds and the Blacks. The two parties first tried to force a referendum in 1938, when the Nazis tried but failed to stir up a putsch against Prince Francis Josef; he expelled the Nazi agitators and managed to preserve the principality's neutrality throughout the war.

Albeit at a glacial pace, things do change in Liechtenstein, which has been an independent state since 1806. An environmentalist faction may make it into parliament next month, underscoring a sharpening concern for a shrinking *Lebensraum*, or living space — a Hitler-tainted word that is used without embarrassment in political discourse here.

Only two-thirds of the principality's 27,400 residents are Liechtensteins, and, because of border-crossing by Swiss and Austrians, 60 percent of the nation's 18,000 jobs are held by foreigners. Industries have been attracted by Liechtenstein's rock-bottom corporate and income tax rates; there are more mail-drop corporations here than inhabitants.

At a time when most Liechtensteins want to be left alone, Crown Prince Hans Adam is urging them to become more involved in the world. His pet project is to persuade his countrymen to join the United Nations, an idea most resist because it would cost money and embroil them in international wrangles.

"The princely house has offered to pay some of the costs," said the prince, laughing at his subjects' snobishness, "but

that doesn't seem to have made much of an impression."

Chastising his rather sinister-looking castle overlooking Vaduz, he said Liechtenstein needed to defend its sovereignty and interests through organizations like the United Nations. A higher profile, he added, would also help counter the widespread impression that the country is mainly a tax haven and money-laundering center for unsavory wheeler-dealers, mobsters and gunrunners.

"We have found that the anonymity that was once good for us, the idea that somewhere behind the mountains was little Liechtenstein, no longer works for us," said the crown prince, speaking in German with a faint Viennese accent that recalled his family's ties to the Austro-Hungarian empire. "We only got into the headlines when there was some finance scandal that had nothing to do with us."

Even so, when it comes to keeping bank secrets, no country is tougher than Liechtenstein. And as the European Community frees capital movements, the principality stands to gain handsomely, demonstrating that small can be not only beautiful but truly rich.

Americans Rate Japan as Main Economic Power, Poll Finds

Richard Morin

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A majority of Americans believe that Japan has become the leading economic power in the world, and large majorities say Japanese workers and companies are superior to their counterparts in the United States, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

The survey of 1,512 adults found that 54 percent named Japan as the "strongest economic power in the world today." Only 29 percent named the United States.

The American public still views the United States as the world's strongest military power: 61 per-

cent said it led in terms of military strength, while 32 percent named the Soviet Union.

More than 40 percent consider Japan's economic strength a greater threat to U.S. security than Soviet military power.

Two out of every three respondents said the United States should restrict Japanese imports, and an equally large share said Japanese companies compete successfully because of "unfair trade barriers and a cheaper labor force in Japan give Japanese companies advantages that American companies don't have."

The poll also found that Ameri-

cans' view of Israel has become markedly more negative.

In the survey, 52 percent said they had an unfavorable impression of Israel. Only 44 percent had a favorable view — almost identical to the 45 percent that expressed a positive opinion about the Soviet Union.

Fifty-six percent characterized Israel as not a reliable ally of the United States, the highest negative rating since the poll began measuring attitudes in October 1981. Then, only 24 percent said Israel was not a reliable ally, and 64 percent said Israel was a trusted friend.

The Post-ABC Poll, on the eve of

President George Bush's trip to Japan for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, found ambivalent attitudes toward Japan. Americans seem to combine a high degree of respect for the Japanese with a strong belief that the U.S. government should do more to right a perceived imbalance in the economic relationship between the two countries.

Americans believe their country enjoys clear advantages in other respects. More than 8 out of 10 respondents said Americans enjoy a higher standard of living. And an equally large majority said there are more opportunities for all citizens in the United States than in Japan.

The poll found Americans willing to pay a price for protectionism. A majority said the United States should restrict Japanese imports "even if that means higher prices for the U.S. consumers."

At the same time, 7 out of 10 have a favorable impression of Japan, and 6 out of 10 characterized Japan as a reliable ally of the United States. The poll also found that:

- Seven out of 10 Americans said Japanese companies are better managed than U.S. companies.
- Eight out of 10 said Japanese workers are harder working than their Americans.
- About 6 out of 10 said Japanese companies employ better technology than U.S. companies.
- Slightly more than half said Japanese citizens are better educated than those in the United States.

While two-thirds of those interviewed said they try to buy mostly American-made products, nearly as many agreed that "people shouldn't be expected to choose American products over foreign-made ones if the foreign goods are of better quality."

Just under half, 45 percent, said Japanese should not be allowed to buy property in the United States, and 8 out of 10 said there should be a limit on "how many American companies the Japanese should be allowed to buy."

Afghan Said to Quit As Prime Minister

KABUL, Afghanistan — Prime Minister Mohammad Hassan Sharq has resigned and a 20-man supreme military council has taken over in Afghanistan, government sources said Monday.

Mr. Sharq, 63, was the most senior member of government who did not belong to the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. His name was missing from a list of members of the new council that was officially announced on Sunday night.

All but one of the members, Vice President Abdul Rahim Hatf, are in the ruling party, most of them from its governing Politburo.

The changes came after the withdrawal on Wednesday of the last Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Mr. Sharq's resignation after nine months in office had been widely expected, but the immediate reasons were not clear.

One government source said Mr. Sharq had cited poor health. But another said Mr. Sharq and Major General Najib, the Afghan leader, had agreed that General Najib should head the council of ministers, or cabinet, during a state of emergency declared last weekend.

The prime minister's office would say only that Mr. Sharq was at home. A Foreign Ministry spokesman would neither confirm nor deny that report.

Kabul remained calm on Monday, but Afghan Air Force planes bombed guerrilla positions in the Paghman Mountains to the west of the capital during the morning. Troops and armored personnel carriers were in position at strategic points in Kabul.

In another development, at a council of Moslem guerrillas in Islamabad, Pakistan, disputes between fundamentalists and moderates held up progress toward agreement on an interim government for Afghanistan.

Two moderate parties were refusing to put forward any names for an expected 30 posts in the interim government that the guerrillas and their Western backers hope will take power in Kabul.

Moderate delegates said the two parties were refusing to nominate candidates because they believed that fundamentalists were trying to force through a government dominated by their nominees.

Officials of four fundamentalist parties complained that the moderates were deliberately holding up a vote on the interim government by a consultative council, or *shura*, because they did not have enough votes to install their own candidate as prime minister.

The *shura*, which was expected to last only three days when it opened Feb. 10, has been dogged from the outset by disputes and walkouts.

Leader of Christian Militia Escapes East Beirut Attack

BEIRUT — Samir Geagea, the Christian militia chief whose men battled with Lebanese Army troops here last week, escaped unhurt Monday after his motorcade was fired upon in Christian East Beirut, security sources said.

One report said that Mr. Geagea was attacked by army troops as he was going to the presidential palace for a meeting with the army commander and acting prime minister, General Michel Aoun.

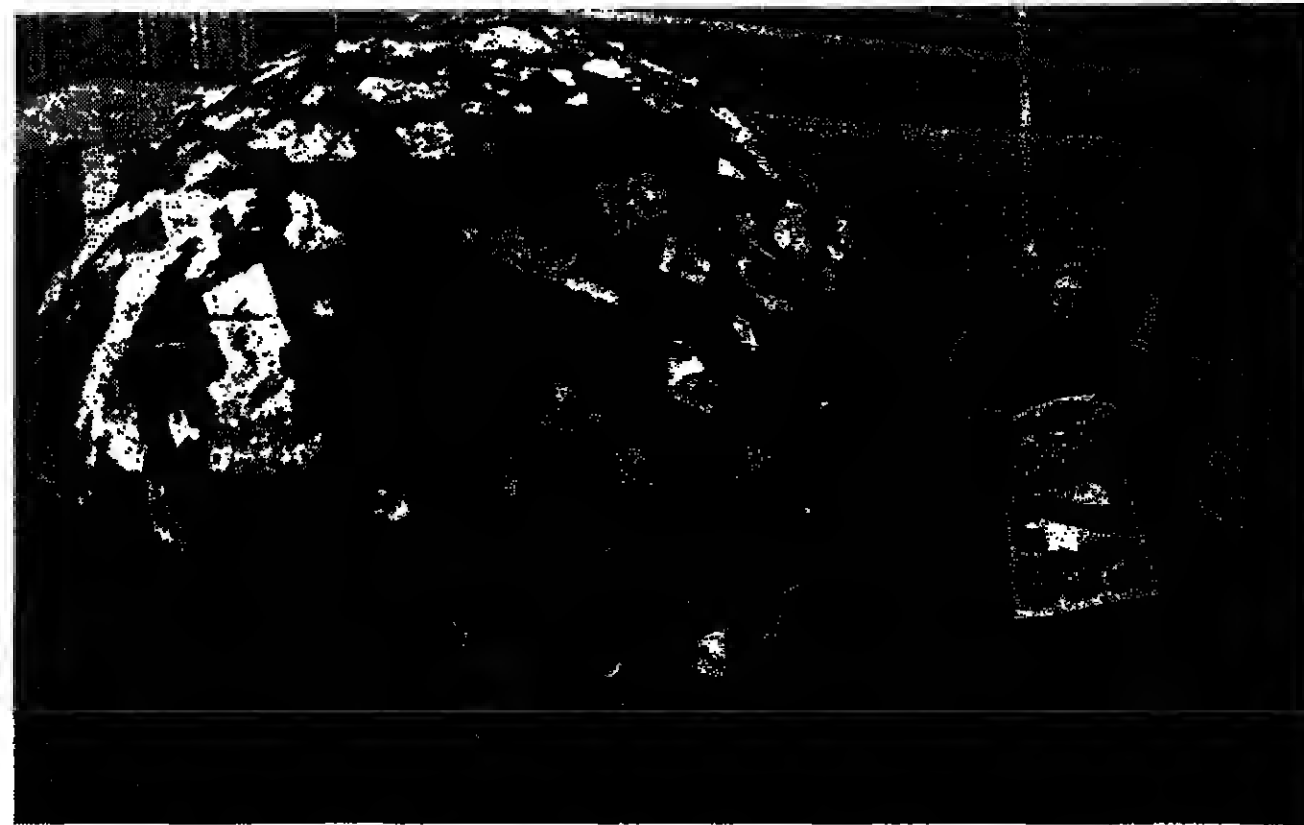
According to the report, the clash took place when an army patrol, sent to escort Mr. Geagea to General Aoun's headquarters, failed to recognize his men and

opened fire. One of Mr. Geagea's bodyguards was killed, it said.

Other security sources termed the attack an assassination attempt by unknown gunmen. The sources said that Mr. Geagea's motorcade was ambushed in the East Beirut neighborhood of Mar Elias.

The assailants, the sources said, fired on Mr. Geagea's car with machine guns and rockets and fled before army troops arrived.

Meanwhile, in Kuwait, visiting Lebanese religious leaders on Monday postponed talks with the Arab League for a day while they consulted privately on a draft peace plan for Lebanon, officials said.



A BALLOONING GRIEVANCE — Protesters pushing a huge balloon containing an estimated 25,000 signatures past government buildings in Bonn on Monday as they demanded the repeal of a law that permits abortions only on medical or social grounds.

Gorbachev, in Ukraine, Urges Initiative

By David Remnick

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev began a trip to the Ukraine on Monday by urging people not to depend on local and national leaders for change, but to take matters into their own hands.

In televised meetings with people on the streets of Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, Mr. Gorbachev told a woman who was complaining that factory directors were rejecting various changes: "You have to decide that today you will act decisively."

Referring to his restructuring drive, he said that everybody would have to "help" for "this will come to nothing."

Mr. Gorbachev was welcomed on arrival in Kiev by Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, the Communist Party leader of the republic and one of the most conservative members of the ruling Politburo in Moscow.

Moscow radio said that during his stay in the Ukraine, Mr. Gorbachev would make his first visit to Chernobyl. The Soviet leader was widely criticized for failing to visit Chernobyl after the nuclear accident there in April 1986.

The planned visit to the damaged nuclear power station comes with reports in the Soviet press that deformed animals were born recently on a farm outside the 30-kilometer (30-mile) Chernobyl

evacuation zone and that farmers in parts of neighboring Belorussia had been evacuated after reports of high radiation levels.

In his appearance in Kiev, Mr. Gorbachev acknowledged criticism of the current election campaign for a reshaped Soviet legislature, admitting that the system was "not perfect."

Sources in the Ukraine say that the conservative party leadership in the republic has squeezed almost all nonparty activists off the ballot. The March 26 legislative election is

supposed to offer Soviet voters a choice of candidates, not all of them necessarily party members.

The second largest of the 15 Soviet republics, with a population of 50 million, the Ukraine holds great importance for Moscow.

Mr. Shcherbitsky, a protégé of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the former Soviet leader, has led the party there since 1972.

It is widely assumed by Ukrainian activists that, while Mr. Gorbachev has no great affection for Mr.

Shcherbitsky, he has kept him in place to keep a tight grip on nationalist activity.

Mr. Gorbachev assured people in Kiev that he would make major announcements about the Soviet food program in March, a clear reference to a plenary session on agriculture that the party Central Committee is scheduled to hold next month.

Western diplomats expect Mr. Gorbachev to use that occasion to press the party to widen his plans to establish more private farming.

Kremlin Eases Its Rein on Republics

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin leadership has agreed to give the 15 Soviet republics more independence in making economic decisions, according to a report published in the Soviet press.

But the measures are limited and appear to be a compromise intended to ease discontent in some republics, like Estonia, where members of independent movements and of the Communist Party have called for complete economic sovereignty from Moscow.

Although full details of the Politburo decision have yet to be published, a report Saturday in the

Communist Party daily Pravda said the republics would have more control over the creation and taxation of cooperative businesses and over the solving of local ecological problems.

The Politburo, which invited representatives from all the republics to its session last Thursday, said economic activities within the republics would be restructured on the basis of "regional self-management and self-financing."

But there was no mention of whether Moscow would begin to yield its specific controls over every enterprise, industrial and agricultural, in the country.

People living in some of the more developed republics, especially the three Baltic republics, have argued that Moscow has weakened them by forcing them to send goods to less developed parts of the country.

The same critics argue that the contributions to the federal budget far out of proportion to their size. The Politburo decision appears aimed at reversing that situation. It proposed the establishment of "a direct link between economic development and the increase in the peoples' living standards, access to resources in each of the republics and the final fruits of its economic activities."

IRA Bombs Army Barracks in England

The Associated Press

LONDON — A series of explosions rocked a British Army barracks in western England before dawn Monday after two intruders were spotted and soldiers were evacuated, officials said. The IRA claimed responsibility for the attack.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, Colonel Peter Hicks, said a soldier was slightly injured by flying glass when three explosions shook Tennyhill barracks, blowing out a wall of one block and igniting several fires.

About 30 minutes earlier, a sentry fired shots at two intruders, who escaped, the colonel said.

The police said they were searching for a car stolen by a masked man who broke into a nearby home at about the time the bombs exploded.

The barracks, near Shrewsbury in Shropshire, about 160 miles (about 260 kilometers) northwest of London, house the 2d Parachute Regiment, its honorary colonel in chief is Prince Charles.

The soldiers were scheduled to return to duty in Northern Ireland later this week, according to Press Association, the domestic British news agency.

responsibility, the Irish Republican Army said.

"While Britain maintains its colonial grip on the North of Ireland, the IRA will continue to strike at those who oppress and implement British government policy in our country."

Colonel Hicks said a sentry challenged two intruders, one armed with a pistol, inside the camp's fence about a half hour before the explosions.

The guard ordered the evacuation of the living quarters, where 50 soldiers were sleeping, Colonel Hicks said.

A number of veterans of the 1982 Falklands war against Argentina live at the barracks, but fewer men were asleep there than usual because many were on weekend leave. No families live on the base.

The parachute troops have been an IRA target since the Bloody Sunday shooting on Jan. 30, 1972, in which 14 persons were fatally shot by soldiers of the 1st Parachute Regiment during a civil rights rally in Londonderry.

The last IRA bombing in Britain was Aug. 4, 1988, when a soldier was killed and nine were wounded in an early morning blast at Igles barracks in North London.

WORLD BRIEFS

Imhausen Admits a U.S. Drug Link

LAJER, West Germany (AP) — A West German company suspected of having a key role in building a Libyan chemical plant has admitted producing and shipping an illegal drug to the United States, officials said Monday. Washington says the plant can be used to make poison gas.

The Offenburger prosecutor, Werner Bock, said that West German authorities had arrested an American for alleged illegal purchases of amphetamines from Imhausen-Chemie GmbH of Lajer. Three others were also arrested, including two Imhausen employees, he said.

Israelis Wound 20 Arabs Amid Strike

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli troops wounded 20 Arabs on Monday and bulldozed or sealed the homes of four Palestinians accused of firing attacks during the second day of a Palestinian general strike.

The three-day strike, called by underground leaders of the 14-month Palestinian uprising, shut businesses and transport throughout the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is the longest work stoppage since the start of the revolt against Israeli occupation Dec. 8, 1987. At least 390 Arabs and 16 Jews have been killed in violence since.

The army declared Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, a closed military zone, and erected roadblocks at four entrances to prevent motorists from entering. Troops also stopped dozens of Arab-owned cars in Nablus.

Polisario to Continue Morocco Talks

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The Polisario Front said Monday that it would hold a second round of talks next week with King Hassan II of Morocco to discuss extending a cease-fire as part of a political package for the Western Sahara. The first meeting was in early January.

The Polisario leader, Mohammed Abdelaziz, speaking at a news conference, also said the newly declared five-nation union of north African Arab states would be unviable until the Sahara issue was resolved. The leaders of Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Libya, and Tunisia formed the union on Friday, but no details were disclosed.

A likely result of the union, political analysts said, would be a suspension of aid and support from Algeria for the 13-year-old Polisario effort to seize control of the Western Sahara from Morocco.

Hijacking Trial Starts in Switzerland

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — The hijacker of an Air Afrique flight in 1987 was carrying a handgun, ammunition and explosives when he paid the equivalent of \$6 to bribe his way past security controls at the Bangui Airport in the Central African Republic, where he boarded the plane, according to a statement cited in court Monday.

The hijacker, Hussein Hariri, 22, was charged with murder, attempted murder and hostage taking as he went on trial before Switzerland's highest court. Mr. Hariri diverted a DC-10 on July 24, 1987, while it was en route to Paris from the Congolese capital, Brazzaville. He demanded to be flown to Beirut but agreed to a refueling stop in Geneva, where he shot and killed a 28-year-old Frenchman before being subdued by the crew.

Manila to Replace Its Staff in Moscow

MANILA (Reuters) — The Philippines is withdrawing its entire 19-member embassy staff in Moscow and sending in a new team, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday, citing dissension over the ambassador, Alejandro Melchor.

A ministry undersecretary, Manuel Yan, said the embassy had become ineffective after splitting into two factions, one supporting and the other opposing Mr. Melchor. The ambassador is being pulled out and shifted to another post for violating regulations by operating a private restaurant in the embassy without Manila's permission.

The ministry said earlier that Mr. Melchor, who is included among the 19, would be transferred after a state visit to the Soviet Union by President Corason C. Aquino, expected this summer.

Japan Seizes 2 in Gas Sale to Soviets

OSAKA, Japan (AFP) — The police arrested two employees of Dai-ichi Industries Ltd., an air conditioner company, on Monday on charges of illegally exporting to the Soviet Union a chemical that can be used in missile and aircraft guidance systems.

The employees, Tsugio Uesaka and Yoshimichi Udagawa, were charged with forging export permits and submitting them to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The charge said they sold high-grade halon gas to the Soviet Union between February 1986 and May 1987. Such sales are in violation of the rules of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls.

A Daiichi spokesman said that the company's president, Minoru Yamada and its top management had had no involvement in any violations.

Hungary Tightens Embassy Security

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — Hungary has tightened security at its embassy in Beijing and elsewhere for fear of North Korean retribution over a decision to open diplomatic relations with South Korea, a government official said Monday.

"There was some news and some rumors that made us take some steps in Beijing and some other places," the official said. On Feb. 1, Hungary became the first Communist country to establish full diplomatic relations with South Korea.

North Korea accused Hungary of treachery, withdrew Ambassador Kim Pyong Il, the second son of the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, and downgraded its diplomatic representation in Budapest to the level of chargé d'affaires.

For the Record

The hunting of seal pups has been banned by Norway until the end of the year. Meanwhile, a commission will review Norway's regulations for seal hunting.

Ten people were killed in Italy and dozens injured in motorway crashes in the fog-bound north on Monday. The police closed long stretches of the routes. Four of the dead were trapped in burning vehicles when about 80 cars and trucks crashed near Florence, south of Milan, and five died near Ferrara in a 100-vehicle crash.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam went on alert for eight hours overnight after being informed that an Israeli aircraft might be attacked. The Dutch police said Monday that El Al Flight 007, arriving from Tel Aviv, landed safely and continued to Chicago and Los Angeles.

A Swedish-Danish panel resurrected the idea of a bridge between the two countries on Monday, but said auto exhaust fumes would have to be cleaned up first. The panel said an 18-kilometer (11-mile) rail and highway bridge across the strait between Copenhagen and Malmö could open around the year 2000 after exhaust emissions were cut. (Reuters)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	COND.		HIGH	LOW	COND.
Algeria	17	6	F	Bangkok	82	71	BT
Amsterdam	17	4	F	Beijing	61	31	BT
Antwerp	17	4	F	Bombay	82	71	BT
Athens	18	5	F	Buenos Aires	82	71	BT
Berlin	18	5	F	Calcutta	82	71	BT
Bombay	20	14	BT	Chengdu	61	31	BT
Boston	20	14	BT	Chongqing	61	31	BT
Buenos Aires	18	5	F	Dhaka	82	71	BT
Calcutta	18	5	F	Hankow	61	31	BT
Cardiff	18	5	F	Harbin	61	31	BT
Chengdu	18	5	F	Hong Kong	82	71	BT
Chongqing	18	5	F	Kobe	82	71	BT
Copenhagen	18	5	F	Manila	82	71	BT
Dhaka	18	5	F	Medan	82	71	BT
Hankow	18	5	F	Osaka	82	71	BT
Harbin	18	5	F	Seoul	82	71	BT
Hong Kong	18	5	F	Singapore	82	71	BT
Kobe	18	5	F	Taipei	82	71	BT
Manila	18	5	F	Tokyo	82	71	BT
Medan	18	5	F				
Osaka	18	5	F				
Seoul	18	5	F				
Singapore	18	5	F				
Taipei	18	5	F				
Tokyo	18	5	F				

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNING: Slight, FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy, 61-71. BANGKOK: Partly cloudy, 82-71. BEIJING: Partly cloudy, 61-31. BOMBAY: Partly cloudy, 82-71. BOSTON: Partly cloudy, 20-14. BUDAPEST: Partly cloudy, 18-5. CALCUTTA: Partly cloudy, 82-71. CHENGDU: Partly cloudy, 61-31. CHONGQING: Partly cloudy, 61-31. DHAKA: Partly cloudy, 82-71. HANKOW: Partly cloudy, 61-31. HARBIN: Partly cloudy, 61-31. HONG KONG: Partly cloudy, 82-71. KOBÉ: Partly cloudy, 82-71. MANILA: Partly cloudy, 82-71. MEDAN: Partly cloudy, 82-71. OSAKA: Partly cloudy, 82-71. SEOUL: Partly cloudy, 82-71. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, 82-71. TAIPEI: Partly cloudy, 82-71. TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 82-71.

Visiting New York City?
Gramercy Park Hotel
 Distinguished 500 room hotel overlooking Gramercy Park. Excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Piano Bar and Room Service.
 Multi-lingual staff.

1 9 8 8 R E S U L T S

BP strength in a year of fluctuating oil price.

■ Replacement cost* profits were up 10% in spite of the low oil price.

■ Worldwide refining and marketing operating profit increased by over 60%.

■ BP Chemicals achieved record profits up 126%.

■ The acquisition of Britoil has substantially improved our North Sea prospects. BP Exploration is now both the largest oil producer and holder of crude oil reserves in the UK North Sea.

■ Sixth successive year of dividend increase.

Financial highlights	1988	1987
Group profit		
– historical cost	£1,210m	£1,391m
– replacement cost	£1,437m	£1,308m
Earnings per share	20.0p	24.9p
Dividend per Ordinary Share for full year	13.5p	12.5p

Dividend growth 1983–1988 69%.

*Which excludes stockholding losses.

The contents of this advertisement, for which the Directors of The British Petroleum Company p.l.c. are solely responsible, have been approved for the purposes of Section 57 of the Financial Services Act 1986 by Ernst & Whinney, a firm authorised by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales to carry on investment business. The British Petroleum Company p.l.c. is required by the rules of The Securities and Investment Board to state that past performance is not necessarily an indication of future performance.





In the late spring of 1988, an Iowa farmer walked despondently through a drought-damaged cornfield.

Weathermen See No Repeat of '88 U.S. Drought

By Keith Schneider

WASHINGTON — Heavy snow this winter has brought much-needed moisture to the Northwest, the northern Great Plains and the Rockies, leading the Agriculture Department's chief meteorologist to tell the White House and Congress that another serious drought is not likely to occur this year in the United States.

If the long-range forecast is accurate, U.S. farmers could be heading for one of the most successful harvests since the start of the decade, department economists said. They added that some areas needed only normal rainfall for bumper harvests and that others needed more.

But meteorologists from the department are monitoring some areas in the United States that remain parched, among them California, eastern Texas and the southern Great Plains.

And independent researchers said those dry regions made them wary about predicting a successful U.S. harvest. Because of dry areas in important growing regions of the world, they are worried about the world's food supply.

The experts agreed that the world supply of grain was precarious and that a severe drought in any of the important growing regions, particularly North America, would result in large increases in the price of grain and political instability in poorer countries. The government's favorable long-term

forecast for the United States was developed by Dr. Norton D. Strommen, chief meteorologist at the Agriculture Department, and confirmed by scientists at the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

On Tuesday, Mr. Strommen met at the White House with Cooper Evans, President Bush's special assistant for agriculture, to discuss changes in atmospheric conditions over North America that have produced heavy snow in the northern Great Plains, the Northwest and the Middle West this winter.

Mr. Strommen has also given briefings to members of the House and Senate agriculture committees.

"We have seen encouraging departures from weather patterns that produced drought in 1988," he said in an interview on Friday. "I'm not going out on a limb and say it's going to be a banner year. But we're looking for substantial recovery from last year."

Mr. Evans said the forecast meant that the administration's program to expand exports of U.S. farm products would continue without interruption.

Farmers use the latest advances in biology and chemistry to help crops grow, but moisture is still the main resource that determines whether harvests succeed or fail.

Last year, the driest spring on record caused more than \$10 billion in crop losses, the costliest crop failure in U.S. history. The harvest of wheat, corn and other food

grains fell 27 percent, to 198 million metric tons, according to the most recent report by the Agriculture Department.

The crop failure, combined with brisk sales of surplus grain to Japan, the Soviet Union and other buyers, reduced the storehouse of U.S. grain to 74 million metric tons, roughly a third of the enormous grain reserves the United States held two years ago.

Similar cuts have occurred in grain stocks elsewhere in the world. The North American drought, along with crop failures in the Soviet Union, China and other countries, has emptied warehouses.

By the end of this coming summer, the world's grain stores will slip to 270 million metric tons, a 59-day supply and the lowest level since 1974, the Agriculture Department predicted.

Some experts discern grave problems in the trend. Lester R. Brown, president of the Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based environmental research group, said he believed deteriorating growing conditions around the world, caused by soil erosion and the scarcity of fresh water, would make it difficult for farmers to rebuild the world's grain supply.

Mr. Brown noted in "State of the World 1989," an annual study published by Worldwatch and made public last week, that the world's population was growing by 86 million people annually.

Meanwhile, the area devoted to farming is decreasing by millions of acres a year as

fields become so depleted by erosion they can no longer sustain crops.

The Bush administration is reaping the political benefits of the 1988 drought. By sharply reducing harvests and the grain surplus, the drought caused prices to rise.

Wheat and corn prices are nearly 40 percent higher than they were a year ago. Higher prices helped the government reduce its payments to farmers. Last year, the government's farm program cost \$12.46 billion, less than half the cost in 1986.

If high prices continue—and most economists say they believe they will—the costs to the government might fall further.

The Agriculture Department estimates that export sales this fiscal year will total \$36.5 billion, the highest since the fiscal year 1984, and could climb higher.

A drought in Argentina that began last year has cut production of wheat by more than 20 percent and corn by 33 percent, experts said.

Argentina is the world's third-leading exporter of corn and an important producer of wheat for export markets.

Dry weather in parts of southern Europe is causing losses in the winter wheat crop that was planted last fall and will be harvested in the spring. A drought has also developed in Northern Africa.

The Soviet Union is experiencing unusually warm and dry weather this winter in the Ukraine that could hamper development of crops there this spring.

'81 Reagan Shooting Left Brief Power Vacuum, Doctor Says

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

DENVER — Eight years after Ronald Reagan was shot and seriously wounded, his doctor at the time says he now believes presidential power should have been temporarily transferred to Vice President George Bush.

The doctor, Daniel A. Ruge, who was the White House physician from 1981 until 1985, said in an interview that Mr. Reagan's need for general anesthesia for emergency surgery and intensive care after

ward should have made those in charge invoke Section 3 of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution to transfer executive power to Mr. Bush for a day or two.

"The 25th Amendment should have been invoked, no doubt about it, because Mr. Reagan could not communicate with the people a president is supposed to communicate with," Dr. Ruge said.

"If ever there was a time to use it, that was it," he said. "This was not a cold or diarrhea."

Dr. Ruge said he was speaking

out, with the benefit of hindsight, to help clarify the issue in the event another president becomes incapacitated by an assassin or serious illness. Dr. Ruge said he wanted to be sure "procedures are in place if there ever was a problem."

A spokesman for the Bush administration, Stephen Hart, said that the administration had a set of written guidelines for handling such emergencies, but that he did not know if Mr. Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle had discussed the question.

After Mr. Reagan was shot in Washington on March 30, 1981, by John W. Hinckley Jr., he was taken to George Washington University Hospital and given 3.7 quarts (four liters) of blood to counter shock.

Emergency chest surgery was performed to stop massive internal bleeding and remove a bullet that had lodged in his lung. Mr. Reagan remained in the hospital 12 days.

Dr. Ruge said he first thought about the 25th Amendment at 2:30 the morning after the emergency surgery, when he was first sure the president would survive.

But at 7:30 A.M. when he briefed the cabinet at the vice president's invitation, Dr. Ruge said no one asked him whether Mr. Reagan was well enough to function as president.

Dr. Ruge said he did not know exactly when the amendment, if it had been invoked, should have been lifted. Although Mr. Reagan looked much improved the day after he was shot, Dr. Ruge said, the transfer of power probably should have lasted "at least a day or two."

The amendment was ratified in 1967 and Section 3 provides for the president to turn over voluntarily

"the powers and duties of his office" to the vice president by sending a written declaration to Congress.

A spokesman for Mr. Reagan, Mark Weinberg, said he had no comment on Dr. Ruge's remarks.

Mr. Hart said the White House now had the explicit directions to follow in such emergencies in a White House reference book, "Contingency Plan for Transfer of Presidential Authority."

The book lists actions that members of the White House staff should take if a transfer of power is made. The book also has addressed, undated letters and forms ready for signature. Because the book is considered a sensitive document, Mr. Hart said he could not offer further details.

In 1981, while Mr. Reagan was undergoing surgery, several cabinet members met at the White House, but not in formal session.

Fred F. Fielding, counsel to Mr. Reagan, later told a commission of the University of Virginia in Charlottesville that was studying presidential disability: "To be very frank with you, that day, when I mentioned the 25th Amendment, I could see eyes glazing over in some

parts of the cabinet. They didn't even know about the 25th Amendment."

There was general confusion in the first hours after the president was shot.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said on television that he did not know if the military had been put on high alert or whether Mr. Bush would become acting president during the time Mr. Reagan was undergoing surgery.

Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state, then joined Mr. Speakes to try to clarify what was known about Mr. Reagan's condition. But he caused further confusion by saying that "as of now, I am in control here, in the White House, pending return of the vice president," who was in Texas.

As the senior cabinet official present in the White House, Mr. Haig was in charge of the Situation Room and was "the point of contact" between that nerve center and the hospital.

In 1985, Mr. Reagan signed a letter turning over his powers to Mr. Bush while he was under general anesthesia for colon cancer surgery.

Among the riches of Beverly Hills, a little gem of a hotel.

The Beverly Pavilion is one of two small, fashionable Beverly Hills hotels that are run in the European style. Under the direct supervision of the proprietor himself, And we offer our guests the ultimate Beverly Hills experience: free limo service to glorious Rodeo Drive.

BEVERLY PAVILION
A Max Baer Hotel
9360 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Tel: 310-691-3666.

Herald Tribune

Now Printed in Tokyo
For Same-Day Delivery to Homes & Offices in Japan
To subscribe call our Tokyo office
(3) 201 02 05
Or write: TJM, 2F, Mainichi Newspaper, 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
Or Telex: 33673. Or Fax: (3) 214 40 45.

Republicans Chagrined by Election Of Former Klansman in Louisiana

By David Maraniss

Washington Post Service

METairie, Louisiana — It was a tale of two Republican parties.

At one they sipped martinis; at the other they downed beer by the keg. At one they spoke respectfully and in apologetic tones of the newly elected representative to the state legislature; at the other they shouted his name — "Duke! Duke! Duke!" — and proposed making the day of his election a state holiday in commemoration, they said, to the one for the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

This was the moment of triumph for a white-power advocate, David Duke, a 38-year-old former imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. It was also a moment of excruciating embarrassment for the Republican Party establishment.

For a generation, the national party has courted the suburban working-class white vote in the South, and as the years and elections went by that effort was seen as a political success, one that transformed the landscape of U.S. politics. Then along came Mr. Duke — a candidate who, according to a Loyola University political science professor, Stan Makielak, "evoked the dark side — the Republican Party's worst nightmare."

As he stood victorious at the front of an overflow throng of supporters late Saturday night at the Metairie Lion's Club, Mr. Duke announced that the party's national committee chairman, Lee Atwater, had just repudiated him as a charlatan and impostor. The hall erupted in hoots and jeers.

"Lee Atwater," Mr. Duke said, pronouncing the name slowly and

denisively, "Now, ladies and gentlemen, who elected him?"

Again the hall reverberated with shouts and acclamations.

"Nobody!"

"To hell with him!"

Mr. Duke raised his hands to silence the crowd.

"Now Mr. Atwater said he would not give me any aid or assistance in my new role in the Louisiana House," Mr. Duke said. "Well, he must not have read the papers. I wasn't getting any cooperation as it was! Ladies and gentlemen, this is America, where we are supposed to be free and make decisions in the ballot box, not in the back rooms. I'm every bit as good a Republican as he is. Better, in fact, because I'm not trying to deny his rights."

Rarely has a minor election raised as many major questions about race and politics as Mr. Duke's victory by a 224-vote margin over John Treen in the 11st District of the Louisiana House.

"For the Republicans," Mr. Makielak said, "the best case is that this is all a big temper in a small spot, but I don't think so. The Republicans invited these people, known cynically as Reagan Democrats. They invited them in, they used them to win election after election down here, and now when these people are fashioning something of their own, they're being told, 'For heaven's sake, don't run your own people for office.'"

That interpretation of events does not sit well with such Republican leaders as David Treen, the brother of Mr. Duke's defeated opponent and the only Republican this century to serve as Louisiana governor.

"David Duke changed his registration to Republican three days before he filed for office," David Treen said angrily. "Does that mean the Republicans are responsible for him? Absolutely not. I suggest that if you took just the Republican vote, Treen would not have lost. We do not accept his

ideology — you are going to find radicals in either party."

Although Mr. Atwater has scheduled a meeting of the party's executive committee this week to "perform the political equivalent of excommunication" on Mr. Duke, there is really nothing the national party can do to make the winner stop calling himself a Republican and attracting support from the South's new Republican voters.

But on the state and local level, Republican politicians are considering actions to try to prevent Mr. Duke from being seated when the legislature convenes for a special session Wednesday.

A Metairie tax attorney, David Sherman, said he would go to Circuit Court to seek to have Mr. Duke disqualified on the grounds that he had not lived in the district for the required year before the election. Mr. Duke claims the residency complaint is "frivolous."

Mr. Duke's victory by a 224-vote margin over John Treen in the 11st District of the Louisiana House.

"For the Republicans," Mr. Makielak said, "the best case is that this is all a big temper in a small spot, but I don't think so. The Republicans invited these people, known cynically as Reagan Democrats. They invited them in, they used them to win election after election down here, and now when these people are fashioning something of their own, they're being told, 'For heaven's sake, don't run your own people for office.'"

That interpretation of events does not sit well with such Republican leaders as David Treen, the brother of Mr. Duke's defeated opponent and the only Republican this century to serve as Louisiana governor.

"David Duke changed his registration to Republican three days before he filed for office," David Treen said angrily. "Does that mean the Republicans are responsible for him? Absolutely not. I suggest that if you took just the Republican vote, Treen would not have lost. We do not accept his

Fewer Black Men Get Ph.D.s in U.S.

United Press International

BOSTON — The number of black males receiving doctoral degrees in the United States dropped by 54 percent from 1977 to 1987, The Boston Globe reported Monday.

A study by the National Research Council found that 517 doctoral degrees in philosophy, education, or Ph.D.s, were awarded to black males in 1987 compared with 684 a decade earlier. In contrast, the number of doctorates awarded to black women rose to 448 in 1987 from 432 in 1977.

In 1987, the latest year for which figures were available, 8,314 black men and women held doctorates, compared with 486,135 held by white men and women.

Eric F. Goldman, Scholar, Is Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eric F. Goldman, 73, a chronicler of 20th-century America, special consultant to President Lyndon B. Johnson and a popular author and lecturer at Princeton University, died of complications after a stroke Sunday.

Mr. Goldman retired from Princeton in 1985 as Rollins Professor of History, a post he had held since it was created in 1962. During that time, the senior class repeatedly voted him "Best Lecturer of the Year."

He served as a consultant to President Johnson from 1963 to 1966. The author of several books, he published "The Tragedy of Lyndon Johnson" in 1969, intertwining the White House memoirs with a general history of the Johnson era.

Two light planes collided over the Adirondack Mountains in upstate New York, killing five persons. Authorities said a Simon and a Beechcraft collided in midair near the Warren County airport on Sunday afternoon.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading mass book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Venture Press, 316 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

5 Killed in U.S. Air Collision
United Press International
LAKE GEORGE, New York — Two light planes collided over the Adirondack Mountains in upstate New York, killing five persons. Authorities said a Simon and a Beechcraft collided in midair near the Warren County airport on Sunday afternoon.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading mass book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Venture Press, 316 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading mass book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Venture Press, 316 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading mass book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Venture Press, 316 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading mass book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Venture Press, 316 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading mass book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Venture Press, 316 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading mass book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Venture Press, 316 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

YOU EXPECT
MORE

At the Hotel Rebar Crown
we have earned our 5 Star status by understanding that the discerning traveller expects more.

We have taken special care in designing our interior where Art Deco merges with traditional Chinese themes creating a unique ambience.

At the Hotel Rebar Crown we understand

Hotel Rebar Crown
力霸大飯店

32 Macao St. Tel: 262 5555 Fax: 262 5555

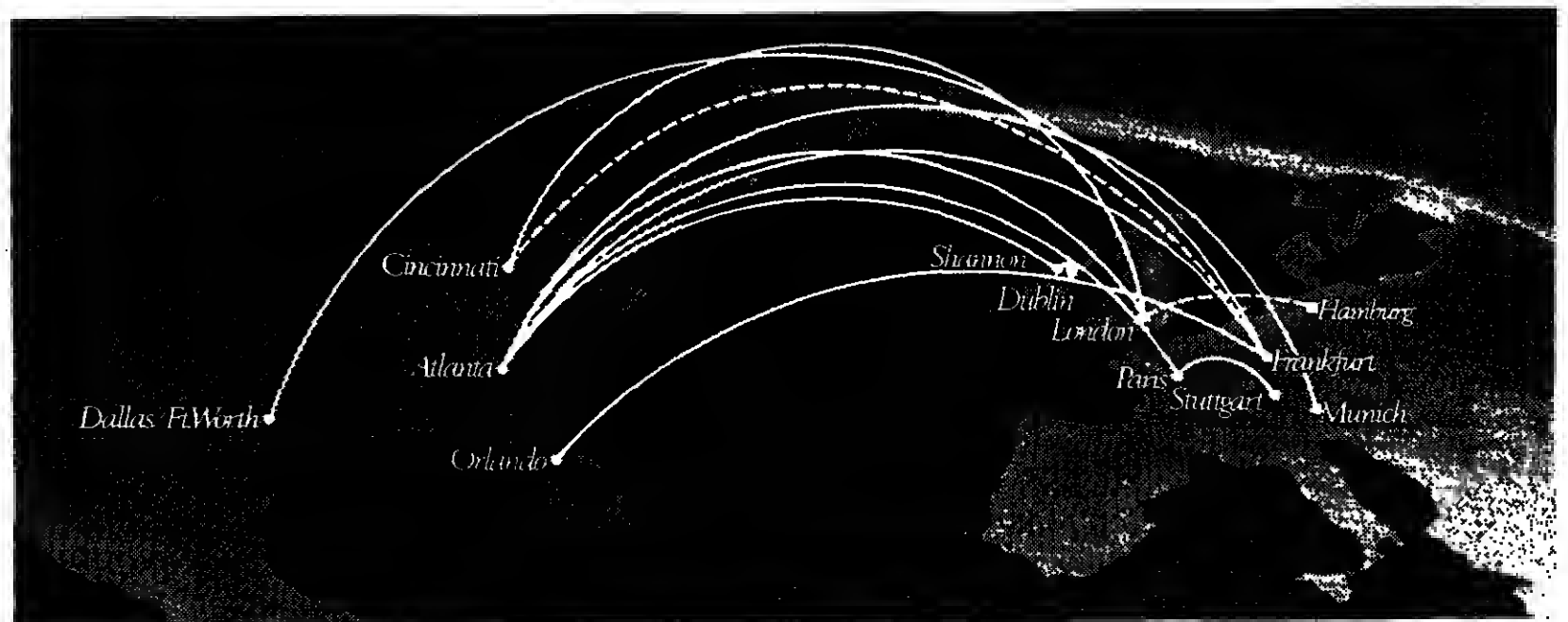
OVERSEAS RESERVATION: 001-212-697-7047

UTELL International CARDINAL Hotel Booking Service

Chinese and Western Cuisine • Business Center • Convention

Facilities • Health & Fitness Center • Bar

Delta
Gives You The U.S.A.
Straight
From The Heart.



Delta Flies Nonstop From The Heart Of Europe To America's Heartland.

Delta Air Lines flies you to the U.S.A. from London, Paris, Shannon, Dublin, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart. And beginning May 6, from Hamburg.

With Delta's new one-stop service from Hamburg, you can fly to either Cincinnati or Atlanta. We're also adding a nonstop flight from Frankfurt to Cincinnati, beginning June 1.

Altogether, Delta flies from Europe to four main gateway cities in the heart of America: Atlanta, Cincinnati, Dallas/Ft. Worth and Orlando. Upon arrival, you'll find the airports in these cities have modern, convenient customs

and immigration facilities to speed you on your way.

Delta is now one of the largest airline systems in the world. Together with The Delta Connection® we offer a choice of 3,900 flights a day to over 250 cities worldwide. In the United States this means you can take advantage of convenient flights from coast to coast.

Delta also offers special fares for travel within the U.S. These discount fares include restrictions, so see your Travel Agent or give us a call.

When you plan your trip to the U.S.A., plan to fly Delta. We'll take you to America straight from the heart.



DELTA AIR LINES
We Love To Fly And It Shows.

In London on 0800 411 767, in Dublin 794 944, outside Dublin, ask for FREEPHONE DELTA, in Paris (01) 43 35 40 80, in Frankfurt (09) 000 041, in Munich (089) 129 00 01, in Stuttgart (0714) 240 444, in all other German cities 0130 2336, in Amsterdam (020) 151 709, in Brussels (02) 237 1717, in Vienna (0222) 533 0094, in Milan (02) 204 1206, in Lisbon (01) 527 045, in Madrid (01) 240 81 10, in Stockholm (08) 706 90 00, in Zurich (01) 516 4215, in Geneva (022) 31 75 10, in Rome (06) 4164 445.

Delta Connection flights operate with Delta flight numbers 2000-9999

© 1989 Delta Air Lines, Inc.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

U.S. Protectionism, Again

One of the enduring mysteries of Washington is the House Democrats' apparently indefatigable conviction that protectionism is a hot issue for them. In last year's presidential primaries, every candidate of either party who played around with protectionism was beaten. In the fall campaign, Michael Dukakis backed out of it once or twice, and while that was hardly the reason for his defeat by George Bush, it demonstrably did him no good.

And yet the speaker of the House, Jim Wright, started off the session by pressing ahead with the flagrantly protectionist bill on foreign investment submitted by Representative John Bryant, a Democrat from Texas. In the speaker's defense, it would be correct to say that the bill continues to have heavy and enthusiastic support among House Democrats. They originally voted it into last year's trade bill, and when the conference dropped it out, they passed it again by a large majority as a separate bill last October. This month, Mr. Wright scheduled it to come directly to the floor for a vote next week, bypassing — on grounds that it was a familiar issue — all the normal processes of review and revision in committee.

That attempt at a shortcut drew sharp protests, not all of them from Republicans.

Sam Gibbons, the Florida Democrat who is chairman of the trade subcommittee, objected that procedural safeguards were being circumvented to bring a thoroughly bad bill to rapid passage. As it turned out, the vote was to have been taken when President Bush is to be in Japan and, at the president's request, Mr. Wright has postponed the vote indefinitely. That leaves the bill in limbo.

That's where it ought to stay. Its purpose is to impose extensive disclosure requirements on foreign investors buying into American businesses, particularly those taking controlling interests. The Commerce Department already collects extensive statistics. Mr. Bryant wants to go further and require the foreigners to make much wider disclosures than their American competitors must. It's an attempt to discourage and hamper foreign investment in American companies.

As Mr. Gibbons pointed out, foreign investment is rising because of the way the United States has run its economy the past eight years. Harassing foreign investment in companies here will simply increase the amount of foreign money going into other forms of investment, frequently less beneficial to Americans. If the Bryant bill is passed, a presidential veto will be entirely justified.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mrs. Mandela's Tragedy

For supporters of black freedom in South Africa, watching Winnie Mandela over the last few years has been like watching a bad accident happen in slow motion and feeling one's confusion turn to anguish and, finally, to profound sadness.

Thanks to South Africa's malign system of apartheid, this woman has endured more viciousness and brutality in a lifetime than most people would in a dozen. That she herself now seems to have behaved brutally reflects less a flaw of character than the frailty to which any human is subject.

Remember — as leaders of the anti-apartheid movement were careful to do in announcing her ostracism — that Winnie Mandela has been forcibly separated from her husband, Nelson, for most of 30 years. She raised their children alone. She is 52 years old and, given the government's continued refusal to release her husband, she must assume that her future is as a woman alone.

She has herself been arrested numerous times, held for long periods in solitary confinement, arbitrarily banned and banished to internal exile. It is at least understandable that she might have become bitter and ill tempered. But Winnie Mandela's great-

est burden may have been fame. Without ever having sought the role, she was cast as "the mother of the nation." Yet ultimately she could not act like what she was: a black person angry at being maltreated by a white racist system, a woman who had to shift for herself because there was no one else to depend on.

Thus at the height of the latest black uprisings, Mrs. Mandela seemed to approve violent revolution and "necklacing" — the burning of blacks believed to have collaborated with the white authorities. And last year, with the help of Robert Brown, a black American businessman, she was licensing its use on books and other products.

Now she is suspected, along with her corps of youthful bodyguards, of murdering a 14-year-old black. The incident apparently stemmed from deepening conflict between Mrs. Mandela's guards and other youths in Soweto.

The tragedy of Winnie Mandela is not that she isn't the heroine the world wanted her to be. The tragedy is that, treated brutally by an evil system, she too has become brutal.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Helping the Lithuanians

Restore Lithuania's independence, says the largest grass-roots organization, unquestionably the voice of the people, in Soviet Lithuania. It was a state from 1918 to 1940, when, as a result of the Hitler-Stalin pact, the Soviet Union grabbed it and neighboring Latvia and Estonia. Now, nearly 50 years after its kidnapping and Sovietization, Lithuania retains the national feeling to want out and the courage to say so. In its rediscovery of its ethnic identity, it may be farther along than the other Baltic peoples and the Ukrainians, the Armenians and others in the Transcaucasus, and the Moslems and peoples of Central Asia. But it is not mystical, and its latest example of outspokenness is likely to quicken the nationalist fever throughout the Soviet Union as a whole.

It is clear enough what is happening. To rescue Soviet society from stagnation, Mikhail Gorbachev started letting people say what was on their minds. But it cannot be easy for him to hear what turns out to be on the minds and in the hearts of many of the non-Russian nationalities that were physically or culturally subordinated by the Great Russian majority as Soviet power hardened. The Soviet Union is aptly described as the one European imperial power that colonized by land. It is the one that accumulated colonies of an equal or greater level of culture and development. The em-

pire is not only external — in Eastern Europe, whose states are straining in their own ways to recover their national destinies — but internal, within the Soviet Union itself.

Autonomy, self-determination, sovereignty, independence: These ideas are political dynamite. No doubt Mr. Gorbachev will have to answer to some of his Kremlin colleagues about whether he is endangering not merely the fabric but the very integrity of the country. But previous Soviet leaders were endangering the national fabric and integrity by avoiding fundamental questions of this sort. A state that has ruled by suppressing its ethnic as well as individual parts cannot expect the people of coping with its own reality.

The larger fact is that ideologically, economically and politically, Soviet communism is disintegrating, becoming something else. On this profound and sensitive matter, Mr. Gorbachev cannot be "helped" by well-wishing or anxious outsiders. Nor should he be. To help him by, say, condoning renewed suppression of the Lithuanians if it comes to that ought to be regarded as unthinkable. But to incite the Lithuanians to bold actions when those doing the inciting are not in a position to save them from the more dire possible consequences of their choices, carries its own moral dangers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Baker's NATO Hit, and Miss

James Baker, the new U.S. Secretary of State, impressed his hosts during his "get-acquainted" tour of the capitals of America's 15 NATO allies with his pledge that Washington will go out of its way to conduct "true consultations" with its partners before decisions are taken. He has been less successful in smoothing the way to a solution of the most substantial issue with which NATO is grappling: The modernization, or not, of its short-range nuclear missiles. With a general election due at the end of 1990, Chancellor Kohl is obliged to take account of the views of an electorate which, if public opinion polls are to be believed, is overwhelmingly opposed to the stationing of nuclear weapons on West German soil.

— THE FINANCIAL TIMES (London).

The Republicans in a Panic

The Republican Party chairman, Lee Atwater, is clearly in a state of panic, and panic does not often produce rational responses. Mr. Atwater says he will ask the national party to "censure" David Duke, the

erstwhile Ku Klux Klan wizard who was elected to the Louisiana state legislature Saturday as a Republican. Since the GOP did not seem fit to "censure" Mr. Duke before we can only conclude that the rebuke would be based solely on the fact that Mr. Duke had the temerity to get elected. But given the party's long flirtation with the politics of race, the question is not whether the Republicans will repudiate Mr. Duke; it is whether they will repudiate the kind of presidential campaigning that began 25 years with Barry Goldwater and continued through 1988 — with Lee Atwater leading the charge.

— THE BALTIMORE EVENING SUN.

Mrs. Mandela's Lonely Battle

Mrs. Mandela is accused of arrogance, and much worse, in tolerating the increasingly questionable activities of the United Mandela Football Team that serves as her bodyguard. She finds herself without the support of the anti-apartheid movement as this ordeal proceeds, but it is a battle she must fight alone, and quite rightly so.

— THE AGE (Melbourne).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1988-1992

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ARI, KATHERINE KNORR
and CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor •
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JAMES R. CRATE, Business Financial Editor •
RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers •
FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEFELT, Advertising Sales Director •
KOURT HOWELL, Director, Information SystemsInternational Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613995; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612716; Production, 630696.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS58028
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glen, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 54610616. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel: 836-0012. Telex: 202020
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726755. Telex: 47175
Pres. U.S.: Michael Govey, 280 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 751-3890. Telex: 47175
S.A. as capital of L200400 F. RCS Nanterre B732021126. Comptes Paritaires No. 61337
© 1989, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

Bush's Trip Is Fraught With Opportunity

By Richard C. Holbrook

NEW YORK — President George Bush knows the part of the world he will visit soon better than any previous U.S. president, having served in the Pacific in World War II and lived in China as U.S. ambassador in the mid-1970s. Thus, he is in a better position than most Americans to comprehend the vast changes sweeping over the region, and the opportunities and challenges that Asia poses.

Mr. Bush is right to attend Emperor Hirohito's funeral. It is a gesture Japan will appreciate and remember. America's relationship with Japan is still based on mutual recognition of mutual interest, but America faces difficult decisions.

Japan's world role is changing much more rapidly than most Americans realize. In many areas, U.S.-Japanese cooperation is now an absolute requirement for global progress. These include aid to the Third World, dealing with the Third World "debt bomb," environmental protection and relief for the starving and refugees.

But there are also areas where competition between the countries threatens to become a major problem. Japan's plans to enter the military aircraft industry, for example, are likely to create a fierce backlash in the United States, no matter how justified their case may seem to the Japanese.

Also, given the great pressure coming from a Congress obsessed with the federal budget deficit, Mr. Bush ought to make clear that the administration will not ask the Japanese to do more than defend their home islands and pay for the American troops in Japan. Beyond that reasonable request, congressional calls for greater Japanese defense expenditures are a grave mistake, especially in light of other changes in the region.

As for China, Mr. Bush returns at a propitious time, just before the formal ending of the most important period in the history of Communist countries.

When Mikhail Gorbachev visits Beijing in May, fears of the "Sino-Soviet bloc" may be rekindled, but they will not prove lasting. The West can benefit from the meeting if it leads to progress in resolving Asia's long-running legacies of the cold war and old wars: Korea and Cambodia. In both countries, Moscow and Beijing need to agree to stop competing through surrogates. President Bush should encourage this.

In Beijing, Mr. Bush should reaf-

firm America's commitment to strong U.S.-Chinese relations and assure China that Washington has no fears of a constructive Chinese-Soviet dialogue that reduces ancient tensions in the region.

Further, he should use U.S. influence to prevent the Khmer Rouge — not just their military leader, Pol Pot, but the whole gang of murderers — from participating in an organization in the coalition government that will be created after Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia.

Nothing Mr. Bush will see in Asia will be more dramatic than the sight of democracy, with all its unruly exuberance, during his four-hour stop in South Korea. America can take some pride in democracy's new child, which it encouraged. But there will be anti-American demonstrations and trade frictions during the visit. They should not be allowed to undermine U.S. commitment to South Korea, which Mr. Bush must reaffirm, preferably in a speech before the National Assembly.

In addition, there is now a possibility of a dramatic summit meeting

between South Korea's president, Roh Tae Woo, and North Korea's long-running Stalinist leader, Kim Il Sung. In these circumstances, recent suggestions that America start withdrawing its troops are dangerously premature. The troops may ultimately be reduced, but having been part of the equation that has brought stability to the region for 35 years, they should not be tampered with unilaterally on the eve of other major events.

The country Mr. Bush is not visiting, the Soviet Union, will be a constant presence on his trip. Mr. Gorbachev's new emphasis on the Soviet Far East and Pacific is casting an important shadow. Moscow knows its policies toward Asia have been a failure for a decade and that America has recovered fully from the Indochinese quagmire. But while the Soviet Union is formulating a new Pacific policy, it is not clear what that policy will be.

In time, Moscow could become a peaceful participant in the region's economic development. However, it still promotes policies designed to destabilize the balance of power between

the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union. Such proposals as the trading American bases in the Philippines for the Soviet base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam may be a residue of what the Soviets call "old thinking."

But unless discontinued, such proposals will inhibit cooperation in the economic and political spheres.

Thus, as Mr. Bush talks with Asian leaders, he is also addressing Moscow. His aim should be to create a broad consensus in Asia that the Soviet Union is welcome to participate in the Asian economic "miracle" (a key Gorbachev goal) if, and only if, Moscow will use its influence to reduce the tensions it has helped create. In short, the United States should encourage and even assist perestroika, but only as part of a larger process that brings to an end, once and for all, the strategic rivalry — between the United States and the Soviet Union, and between the Soviet Union and China — that began more than 40 years ago.

The writer, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs in the Carter administration, contributed this comment to The New York Times.



From the West Bank Uprising Comes Hope of Talks

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The uprising on the West Bank is commonly portrayed as the Palestinians' breakthrough, but the real news is that it is starting to produce an Israeli breakthrough, too.

Even as the uprising has made those living on the West Bank participants in their own fate, so the uprising has made the status quo increasingly unbearable to the Israelis, raising for the first time the likelihood that they cannot simply hang on. Every day the kids go out with stones, knowing that some among them are going to be killed by soldiers with guns. The heavy use of the former overweighs the brutality of the latter. It is a struggle for moral pre-eminence, and the Palestinians are winning it hands down. Some Israelis could live a life of force but most cannot, and the politicians are bending, knowing

that Israel is in the wrong. This is why, out of nowhere, a glimmer of hope for a successful negotiation now starts to touch an Israeli-Palestinian scene long caught up in mutual rejection. It is, for the Palestinians, a three-stage achievement.

The West Bankers first defeated Yasser Arafat, forcing him, under threat of becoming politically irrelevant, to abandon his traditional peace-killing ambivalence and to take a position on Israel that would have to be, and was, received seriously by the Americans.

Then the West Bankers drove the American Jewish community out of its Israel-right-or-wrong trenches, causing this key pressure group to turn aside the Israeli government's pleas to kill the U.S.-PLO dialogue

and to practically beg for an Israeli peace initiative it could defend.

Now the West Bankers are drawing hard-line Israelis into so far inadequate but incipient reason. Out front is Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who by taking the lead in trying to crush the uprising thereby created for himself the space to offer a political way out, starting with West Bank elections. Behind him, but not hopelessly behind him, is Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who, from even steeper beginnings, is starting to talk up a political line too and will no doubt present it to Washington when he arrives for a first encounter — with President George Bush next month.

Of course, when you put together what the Palestinians are demanding (PLO recognition, Palestinian state-

hood) and what the Israelis are considering offering (non-PLO leaders, Palestinian autonomy leading who knows where?), you have nothing. The positions remain far apart under the rosiest estimates of how they might wiggle toward each other under their own steam.

This is where the United States comes in. One way would be for it to impose a solution. Just about everyone has his moments of fantasy or frustration when this looks like the only path, but in moments of realism, just about everyone realizes it isn't in the cards.

The alternative is for the United States to recognize that, though the hour for productive negotiations may not have arrived, it still would be worth to prepare for the notion of "conditioning the environment" by encouraging moderates: the thesis of a study that is turning out to be something of a Bush administration Middle East handbook.

Called "Building for Peace," it was prepared last year at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, an outfit that is friendly to Israel but no American Israel Public Affairs Committee. The study's co-chairman, with Walter Mondale, was Lawrence Eagleburger, the designated deputy secretary of state, and its members included the State Department policy planning director, Dennis Ross, and the National Security Council Middle East hand, Richard Haass.

Eschewing a "plan," the study endorses four "consensus" principles: securing Palestinian rights through negotiations, drawing in "Palestinian representatives" and Jordan, obliging Palestinian participants to renounce terror and recognize Israel's right to exist (as the PLO has now formally done) and building in a transition to test Palestinian capacity to live with Israel and Jordan.

These principles turn out to fit neatly with President Bush's own emphasis on solidarity with Israel, negotiations, a role for Jordan and no Palestinian state.

They do not, of course, fit the stated positions or evident mood of either the West Bankers or the PLO at this time. Can they be made to fit? Until the Bush team gives a clearer indication of where its policy is going, this seems a fair guide to what a "peace process" could be about.

The Washington Post.

A Welcome New Wind Sweeps UNESCO

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The changes that are taking place inside the glass-walled headquarters of UNESCO have provided new proof that individuals do make a difference — even in big, seemingly unresponsive international bureaucracies.

Before Federico Mayor Zaragoza took charge of UNESCO a little over a year ago, the organization had turned multilateralism into a dirty word in the West. Under Mr. Mayor's predecessor, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, UNESCO had engaged in a mindless Third Worldism that drove the United States to quit the organization in 1984 and to pull back from other commitments to the United Nations.

Mr. M'Bow's UNESCO wanted a New World Information Order that would greatly expand the powers of the governments to suppress or manage news. The Senegalese declared open season in UNESCO sessions on Israel and other causes close to the heart of the African-Asian majority. And he had allowed a kleptocracy to flourish at Place de Fontenay, where his cronies were in the front rank of those with bellies up to the trough.

Mr. Mayor, a biochemist from Barcelona, has swept through this field atmosphere like a fresh wind since he was elected director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. He will

be visiting Washington this week to tell U.S. officials and others on how he has set out to "reshape" UNESCO and prune the exorbitant spending that helped trigger the U.S. departure.

The Bush administration should listen carefully to this bright and determined international civil servant. The United States will want to rejoin UNESCO soon, and not only because of the changes that Mr. Mayor has begun to implement. The United Nations has become an instrument for a peace accord in Afghanistan and for regional settlements within reach in Southern Africa and Southeast Asia. And it is in no one's interest for the United States to stand outside the broad redefinition of multilateralism that is under way.

Without naming his obviously unimpaired predecessor, Mr. Mayor makes it clear that he thinks one of Mr. M'Bow's greatest errors was to systematically alienate the basic constituencies for UNESCO in the West: educators, intellectuals, legislators, scientists, the communications industry and others. "The most important change we can make is to come back to our constitution and to our roots," he says at the beginning of a 90-minute conversation.

He then emphasizes that those roots

are in the West by quoting Archibald MacLeish, the American poet who argued for the founding of UNESCO because "it is in the minds of men in which we must build the fences of peace." Mr. Mayor's goal is to make Western culture again a central focus for UNESCO during his six-year tenure, as it was during the reconstruction of Europe after World War II.

He already has drawn up a long-term plan that makes adult literacy, a problem of direct concern to the United States, a major concern for UNESCO. And he has changed the plan for a New World Information Order to the point that "what is left is journalism schools," says a UNESCO insider.

"Our constitution says we should work to guarantee the free flow of information," says Mr. Mayor, in a direct reversal of the M'Bow approach. "That is what I am going to do. Where there are disparities and inequalities, the way of finding a balance must involve not limiting those who already have the greatest flow, but in helping those who have less to get more."

Mr. Mayor spends no time moralizing, talking about what the oppressed of the earth are owed or trying to play on guilt complexes, as did Mr. M'Bow. Even on emotive subjects like human rights, his approach remains pragmatic. "The first important human right is education. It is through education that you can exercise the other human rights. Education is the absolute priority."

He speaks favorably of a role for the private sector in development projects in the Third World. After Washington, he goes to Los Angeles to meet with the entrepreneurs and industrialists whom he hopes to enlist in his effort to make people understand "that cultural preservation does not simply mean the protection of some monuments, but also of our environment, even of a genetic endowment."

"The hardest thing is to reach to the desk of the decision makers. It is nice to have meetings and reports, but the time comes when you must ask what impact you are having. That time has come for UNESCO."

That time, and Mr. Mayor's leadership, were forced on UNESCO's non-Western majority because the United States and Great Britain walked out of a rotting organization when they should have. Washington and London should show the same courage and wisdom, by walking back in when they should.

The Washington Post.

Kohl's Right In Resisting New Missiles

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — President George Bush hardly needs to launch his European diplomacy with a crisis with West Germany. Yet that's what the administration is courting with its demand that Bonn commit itself now to modernizing short-range nuclear forces.

In Europe, Secretary of State James Baker continued to press Chancellor Helmut Kohl to decide by May whether to accept deployment in the mid-1990s of new short-range nuclear missiles with a range of about 485 kilometers. They would replace 88 aging Lance missiles, which have a range of about 130 kilometers.

Short-range nuclear missiles became important following the 1987 treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces, which mandated the destruction of all missiles with a range of 500 to 5,500 kilometers. The Lance now symbolizes the continued U.S. commitment to use nuclear weapons on Western Europe's behalf.

Last March, allied leaders agreed to an "appropriate mix of adequate and effective nuclear and conventional forces which will continue to be kept up-to-date where necessary." Just before Mr. Baker arrived in Europe, however, Mr. Kohl called for delaying a decision on modernization until 1991 or 1992 — after next year's elections for the Bundestag. From every angle, Mr. Kohl is correct.

In strategic theory, short-range nuclear missiles make nuclear deterrence more credible by adding another rung to the ladder of escalation. If the West's conventional forces could not halt a Warsaw Pact assault, the Lance could be fired as a signal to Moscow about the grave risks of continued aggression.

In principle, that is sound. But the limited range of the Lance and its successor means that they would likely explode on German soil, either East or West. Thus, the West Germans believe they would be subjected to risks not shared by other allies. This is politically unacceptable to them, and it is surprising that Mr. Kohl did not balk earlier.

Pressure on West Germany also puts strategic nuclear logic ahead of policy sense. The principle purpose of the Lance missile is not to make deterrence more credible but to meet European allies of America's nuclear commitments. This confidence was shaken when President Ronald Reagan offered at the Reykjavik summit meeting to trade away all ballistic missiles. It was further weakened by the INF treaty.

If the object of modernizing short-range nuclear forces is to reassure the allies, they and not the United States should be pressing for it. In fact, Britain and France do want modernization, both to underscore U.S. reliability and to keep Bonn within the Western security structure. Thus, London and Paris should take the lead in the Lance matter, while Washington waits to respond to a united European position.

Chancellor Kohl is also right: there is no need to rush to judgment. It is time to clarify the Lance will become "obsolescent" precisely in 1995. Nor is it sensible to argue that Congress should spend a few million dollars to develop a successor only after the allies agree to deploy it. Washington spent billions on INF missiles that served their political purpose but are now being scrapped.

Most important, the Kohl government is stating a fact of European political life. The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, is conducting a sophisticated peace offensive, which includes talk of unilateral cuts in both conventional forces and short-range nuclear weapons. The Bush administration cannot compete if its opening shot — so far its only shot — is to insist on new nuclear deployments.

To preserve Western security strategy, the Soviet Union must be forestalled from excluding all U.S. nuclear weapons from the continent and from making this an issue for East-West negotiations. In time, without rapid progress to transform European security, there will be value in deploying an appropriate successor to Lance, such as a medium-range bomber based in several countries.

But to succeed, the Bush administration must begin to assert its priorities in the alliance. It must lead the West in a review of allied posture, to show its dedication to arms control and to match Mr. Gorbachev's diplomatic offensive. After that is the time to talk about modernization.

The writer is director of European studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Belgians Buy Isle

BERLIN — The Berliner Tageblatt announces that the Island of Helig, near Jersey, has been purchased, not by a German company, but by a Belgian — M. Hammens-Oppenheim. The price paid was 20,000 francs. The belief that the island was intended for a basis of German naval operations against England or France in case of war is consequently groundless.

1914: Villa Orders Death

EL PASO — News has been received here that Mr. W.S. Benton, a Scotsman and a wealthy ranchman in Mexico, has been shot by order of General Pancho Villa, the chief of the Mexican rebels. According to news brought to Mr. Benton, who is in El Paso, by Mr. Edwards, the United States Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mr. Benton was court-martialed and found guilty of complicity in a plot against General Villa's life. General Villa has refused to deliver Mr. Ben-

ton's body to Mr. Edwards, but has promised that the dead man's grave shall be suitably marked. No single incident in the Mexican revolution has so stirred the indignation of all classes here. Meanwhile, it is reported from New York that General Villa himself shot Mr. Benton, who held up Villa at the point of his gun, ordering him to prevent the rebels from damaging his mine.

1939: Post-Coup Jubilee

LIMA — The Peruvian capital returned to its gay celebration of the pre-Lenten carnival today [Feb. 20] after a day-long coup d'état collapsed with the killing of Antonio Rodriguez, Minister of the Interior and chief of the Fascist-like Union Revolucionaria party. Five other men were killed, including a police officer, two civil guards and a Japanese bystander, and at least nine were wounded. Hundreds of Union Revolucionaria members are being detained in the Panopticon Prison.

OPINION

The Panicked Book Chains: Bigger Hasn't Been Better

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A couple of years ago, the publisher of a novel of mine had a good idea to promote sales. She took me up to Stamford, Conn., to meet the most powerful man in American letters today: Harry Hoffman, boss of Waldenbooks, the chain of 1,200 bookstores that has brought modern merchandising techniques to the archaic book business.

This was one impressive and likable guy. Harry listened carefully to our pitch, made some shrewd suggestions about publicity and arranged for me to speak to a gathering of his store managers, which would create some point-of-sale enthusiasm just before publication date.

I had seen the future of book-selling, and it worked. No more of this book-poke distribution through jobbers and slow mails to mom-and-pop bookstores, which usually reorder too late to meet demand. At last the marketing of books had entered the modern era, with computerized inventories and co-op advertising and every display "dumpy."

Such efficient marketing would not only boost the sales of my book, I reasoned, but would create a bigger pie for the whole range of American literature.

Only one person in four who now shops at Waldenbooks buys a book (the three others are waiting for a spouse to try on shoes or whatnot elsewhere in the shopping mall), and if Mr. Hoffman and his chain store competitors could raise that rate to one in two, all book sales in America would soar.

But I forgot one thing: The ability to distribute books on a vast basis includes control of the decision not to distribute. A system that centralizes creates the power to suppress.

Last week Ayatollah Khomeini decided that a book written by a British citizen, Salman Rushdie, was "satanic" as advertised, and ordered the murder of the author. The government of Iran put a price on Mr. Rushdie's head. Moslem-influenced nations, which apparently include Brian Mulroney's Canada, stopped the sale of the book. Britain

objected to this censorship by terrorism, but Margaret Thatcher had thrown away her moral standing with her recent suppression of a spy book.

It can't happen here, Americans thought. We regularly denounce books, plays and films that offend religious sensibilities, often with great self-righteous fervor, but suppression is not an option.

The day of Savonarola's bonfire of the vanities in Renaissance Florence is four centuries past; the astronomer Galileo's abject recantation of reality before the Inquisition is remembered with shame; and our prudish barrier to James Joyce's "Ulysses" in this century is lumped in with that repressive past.

Then it happened here and now, led by — of all people — my erstwhile hero, Harry Hoffman. Panicked at the possibility of terrorism at a bookstore, Waldenbooks announced its refusal to sell "The Satanic Verses."

Its competing chains, B. Dalton and Barnes & Noble, cravenly followed suit. At a stroke, one-third of the bookstores in the United States went into the selective book-suppression business.

Leaders of the nation's chain gangs said in effect: "Sorry, First Amendment, and sorry, potential buyers of controversial literature, but our first responsibility is the safety of our employees. This book has been declared dangerous; danger is bad for employee relations; if you want it, try some independent owner who will take his own chances."

Their position is not crazy. I went into a regional chain not participating in the suppression to buy the Rushdie book (it was sold out) this weekend and the woman at the counter grumbled, "Our boss doesn't care what happens to us."

That sales clerk, whose fear a silent President Bush did nothing to assuage, belongs at some other checkout counter.

The book business, like the entire industry of the mind, has responsibilities and protections that go beyond the selling of old brain and face cream. Even for ever-marginal Big Publishing, below the bottom line is another line marked "freedom."

What can book buyers and authors do to prevent these cave-ins to terrorism (or pressure group, or government) threats, short of organizing a consumer boycott of K mart, the corporate parent of Waldenbooks?

Patronize your local independent bookseller. It's like supporting your local sheriff; it may cost a little more than relying on the FBI, but you get protection in your own neighborhood.

In unity there may be distributive strength, but only in diversity can we find intellectual safety. To resist conformity, do all the browsing you like at the chain bookstores in the malls, but become a regular customer at your independent bookseller.

The New York Times



A Rationalist Islam: History's Intellectual Flower Could Bloom Again

By Charles Paul Freund

WASHINGTON — If you think the Salman Rushdie episode is bizarre, try it played backward, with liberal heretics using the power of an Islamic state to hunt down and kill fundamentalists. It happened, more or less.

A thousand years ago, the Islamic world was ruled from Baghdad by a line of caliphs known as the Abbasids, among the most esteemed of Islamic dynasties. One of them was a half Arab, half Persian caliph named al-Ma'mun, who, among his many accomplishments, actively encouraged and underwrote the advancement of Islamic science and letters throughout his caliphate. At the time that most of Christian Europe seemed hopelessly ignorant and barbaric, the Islamic world was flourishing intellectually.

Al-Ma'mun possessed an inquiring intellect, and among his many interests were the sacred tenets of his own faith. He enjoyed calling learned men of Islam to his palace to discuss the Koran, and he came to some interesting conclusions.

According to the British Arabist Anthony Nutting, al-Ma'mun decided that, "contrary to all traditional teaching, the Koran was created by God's messengers on earth." In other words, Mohammed, though he may have been inspired by God, made up the Koran as he went along. What is more, al-Ma'mun decided God had given man a free will, and man should therefore act accordingly, and do as he liked. He also concluded that there was nothing immutable about the world, that everything could change, even the Koran.

More fundamental Islamic heresies than these would be hard to imagine, and the result was that al-Ma'mun's more orthodox subjects rose against him. His response was to threaten his fundamentalist opponents with a variety of punishments, including death.

This Threat Is Not Unusual, or Especially Islamic

By Christopher Hitchens

WASHINGTON — In a few days, I was to have introduced Salman Rushdie to an audience in Berkeley, California. Here is what I would have said: Salman Rushdie is a composer of fiction, immensely various and intelligent, and is devoted principally to the art and subtlety of the imagination and the written word. He knows, as any writer must know, of the law of unintended consequences.

Neither Shelley nor Spinoza nor Galileo desired a confrontation with the monolithic monotheists of their times when they composed, respectively, poetical, philosophical and scientific inquiry. But there are always secular authorities, masquerading as divine, who already know that they are right and who are deaf to the necessity of skepticism. Thanks to them, we will never know what is in the great library at Alexandria.

By issuing incitements to murder, and by reinforcing these incitements with bounty prices, the obscurantist forces have shown that they are as serious as they ever were. They have invigorated the stale phrases with which we defend free expression in easy times: It is a matter of life and death; we are in deadly earnest about it. At least it would be nice to think so.

Yet where are the voices of the bishops and rabbis and imams, denouncing the exploitation of piety for the ends of suppression, murder and torture? If you think I exaggerate, imagine how you would feel if you heard your death called for on the radio, and had to wonder about yourself and your family for the rest of your life. I understand that petition-gatherers have had some difficulty in rounding up the literary lions. (Contrast this reticence with the courage of Naguib Mahfouz, the

Egyptian Nobel laureate, who roundly charged Ayatollah Khomeini with "intellectual terrorism.")

I noticed that the normally vociferous "anti-terrorist" lobby is unusually cautious in its choice of terms and that spokesmen for the godly are uncharacteristically silent. It seems many respectable people are prepared to be more critical of a novel than they are about a murder threat issued so boldly by a man with state power.

In the responses of a liberal society to this direct affront, there has been altogether too much about the offended susceptibilities of the religious and altogether too little about the absolute right of free expression and free inquiry. One can and must be "absolute" about these. Unlike other absolutists, they guarantee rather than abridge the rights of all — ayatollahs included — to be heard and debated.

Salman Rushdie, it ought to be remembered, has been an energetic defender of the rights of Asian and Moslem minorities in a nominally Christian England. The struggle for a free intelligence has always been a struggle between the ironic and the literal mind. It comes easily to the relaxed child of the Enlightenment to say that everything should be sayable; that every book should be available. Yet every generation or so, we are reminded that more than a vague permissiveness is at stake.

Those who would legislate our thoughts are imprudent to the degree they attract their frenzy to ban a book they have not read. For them, the point is that nobody should read "unclean" prose or poetry or philo-

sophy. The processes of reason, the wit of Voltaire about the distinction between disagreement and suppression, are a kind of baffling non sequitur to such minds.

These distinctions took a good deal of time to evolve and are as fragile as they are precious. Salman Rushdie did not seek this confrontation, but to his credit he knows it when he sees it. It is the eternal attempt to veto by the dogmatic and fanatical the curious, the inquisitive and the experimental. There is nothing exotic or outlandish about it, nothing especially Islamic.

Alan Berg was murdered in cold blood in Colorado by Nazi Christians for failing to shut up, and in this very decade in America there are book burners ready to muster if baptized by the relevant scriptural authority. Worse, there are people ready to temporize: If only the case were clearer; if only the book were better (or less ambiguous, or more so); if only religion were not so awkwardly involved; if only it were the perfect civil liberty issue.

You can usually tell the important subject and the essential offer by precisely this inconvenient quality, which separates the sunshine soldiers and the summer patriots. In the spirit of Tom Paine, one should repudiate not just the ayatollah but also the pathetic euphemisms about religious sensitivity that are put forward by those who know better — and who know better because of the long battle for free speech that should have prepared us for this one.

The writer is the author of "Prepared For The Worst," a book of essays. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Unleash That Lion

THE BRITISH lion has not roared, it has meowed. The mumbings of Foreign Office spokesmen, the back and forth of diplomats, the expressions of protest and references to the UN charter simply will not do. Britain is dealing with a religious fanatic who must be made to understand that there is a price to be paid for threatening the life of an Englishman.

We cannot expect Ayatollah Khomeini to appreciate the importance we place on human life and intellectual freedom, but we can expect him to understand fear. If he hits, he will be hit back. Tell him that, Maggie. It just might be your finest hour.

— Richard Cohen, The Washington Post.

GENERAL NEWS



Nguyen Co Thach, left, the Vietnamese foreign minister, and Sidihi Savetsila, the Thai foreign minister, chatting at a dinner party in Jakarta, where talks are taking place on Cambodia.

Hanoi Presses for Cambodia Accord

New York Times Service

JAKARTA — In a second day of talks on Monday, Vietnam and its allied government in Phnom Penh continued their effort for a partial agreement on the external aspects of a Cambodian settlement.

But the guerrilla coalition continued to predict failure, suggesting that no solution was likely until after a Chinese-Soviet summit meeting in mid-May.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas, who is chairman of the meeting, talked privately in separate sessions with the Cambodian foreign minister and the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

A planned full session was canceled, as was the daily press briefing and a news conference called by the prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, Hun Sen.

Mr. Alatas spent the day discussing his draft of a proposed settlement, which includes a timetable for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, a format for an international peace-keeping body to monitor the agreement and a series of ideas on the shape of a transitional, power-sharing government in Cambodia to oversee elections.

But officials of all the Cambodian factions, in separate interviews, said little common ground was evi-

dent, especially on the internal aspects of the problem.

Hanoi and Phnom Penh are pushing a partial solution that would allow Vietnamese troops to withdraw by the end of September under international auspices so long as foreign military aid to the guerrillas ended.

But the rebel coalition, which includes the followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer People's Liberation Front of Son Sam and the Khmer Rouge, says it will reject anything but a comprehensive solution that includes a power-sharing government and the dismantling of Mr. Hun Sen's administration.

The United States has assumed a relaxed attitude toward the improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations, because American ties with

SECURITY: A Crackdown on Dissidents in Tokyo

(Continued from page 1)

wholesale fish dealers at the Tsukiji market in Tokyo are scrambling to figure out how they will deliver fresh fish once the ban on domestic cargo shipments begins at Tokyo's two airports early this week.

"I've never seen anything like it since the occupation," a member of Japan's Diet, or parliament, said while he watched from his office window as helicopters buzzed around the Diet building.

The last time the Japanese police tried security even approaching this scale was during the 1986 economic summit meeting. And embarrassing memories of that event are feeding their discomfort.

It was during that meeting that someone fired homemade rockets at a palace residence where the Western leaders were being welcomed. The police investigated left suspects but never captured any. The rockets flew over their target and landed harmlessly, but the incident humiliated security officials.

The anxieties have been heightened in recent weeks.

A member of the Revolutionary Labor Cooperative Front, one of the groups that most worries the police, was arrested recently, and the police say they found him carrying designs for a mortar shell.

The group also took responsibility for a bomb that blew the front door off the Togo Shrine, which is dedicated to the Japanese admiral who was the hero the Russian-Japanese war and later a mentor to Hirohito.

"All these ultra-leftist parties have announced that on Feb. 24 they will try to eliminate the emperor system," a police official said. "They will use the funeral as their opportunity."

Opposition to the imperial system comes in many varieties.

Some opponents have been linked to terrorist organizations, including the Red Army, a loose group of now somewhat middle-aged radicals based in the Middle East. But most seem more like Mr.

Mitsun, a student at Waseda University who wears long hair and black T-shirts and who frequently protests nuclear power and the treatment of minority groups in Japan.

More often than not, groups like Mr. Mitsun's, which is called Autumn Storm, mix their chants with rock music and are studiously ignored by most passers-by and the Japanese news press.

But almost as soon as Emperor Hirohito fell sick last September, prompting a new round of protests against his 62-year-long reign, the police began taking a harder line.

At many protests, riot policemen began to outnumber demonstrators by more than 2 to 1. Arrests became more frequent; they have totaled 68 since Hirohito's death, most for minor infractions.

Yoshiaki Takahashi, 23, a part-

time worker at a design company, was arrested and detained more than a week when he hung a sign, proclaiming "Seymour Hirsch," from an overcasted walkway. While he was in jail, he said, the police visited his employer, and he soon lost his job.

So Mr. Mitsun and Mr. Takahashi were hardly surprised on Jan. 8, the day after Hirohito's death, when the police did not sit idly as they began chants like: "We are going to end the emperor system!"

After one warning to disperse, the men in the long tan raincoats rushed from the crowd and began the arrests.

Protesters and civil libertarians say that such tactics are part of a thinly disguised effort to dissuade leftist groups from protesting on the day of the funeral.

FUNERAL: Bush's Full Agenda

(Continued from page 1)

tives, Japanese officials say, despite bitter protests from World War II veterans in some counties.

Still, some of Japan's World War II adversaries, including South Korea, China, the Netherlands and Australia, will not send their top leaders to the funeral.

The Japanese see Mr. Bush's decision as a signal that the new administration values and treats seriously its relationship with Japan despite economic tensions. Mr. Bush's gesture was warmly received by the government and the press.

That goodwill may come in handy as the two allies grapple for a relationship reflecting Japan's new economic power. Japan's trade sur-

plus with the United States has eased only marginally, giving rise to increasing anger and protectionist sentiment in Congress.

At the same time, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, weakened by a stock scandal and an unpopular tax program, may be in a worsening position to respond to U.S. pressure for measures to open Japanese markets.

Many Japanese officials say that Japan has done its share to solve the trade imbalance, and that the United States should now reduce its budget deficit and make its industry more competitive.

U.S. and Japanese officials said that Mr. Bush's meeting with Mr. Takeshita was unlikely to be more than a courtesy call.

Mr. Bush is also expected to call on the new emperor, Akihito, on Saturday before leaving for China.

While both sides are likely to avoid any serious negotiations, it is possible that they will talk about divisive issues between the two countries, including the proposed FSX fighter plane.

The two nations agreed to co-produce the advanced aircraft but some U.S. lawmakers are complaining that the deal would benefit Japan at the expense of American industry. Some argue that the agreement should be broken or amended.

The South Koreans strongly lobbied for Mr. Bush to include Seoul on his itinerary and had hoped that he would spend more than just five hours in their country.

South Korean officials are relieved that he is at least stopping there. They are playing up the visit as a sign of the strong U.S. military commitment to South Korea and of South Korea's increased importance in world political affairs.

Funeral Prompts

Rounds of Talks

Reuters

TOKYO — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will meet with the heads of state and governments from 40 countries before and after the state funeral on Friday for Emperor Hirohito, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Takeshita is to hold talks with President George Bush on Thursday and President Francois Mitterrand of France on Saturday.

Other leaders he will meet include Presidents Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Josip Stjepanovic of Croatia, Suharto of Indonesia and Chaim Herzog of Israel, King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Ministers Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore. Leaders from more than 150 countries are scheduling meetings with each other while in Tokyo.

NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK

How to subscribe to the International Herald Tribune.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Subscription delivery has been expanded. Same-day home or office delivery is now available in Manhattan, most areas of Washington, D.C., Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Miami. Subscription copies are now flown directly to Atlanta, Chicago and Houston for speedy mail delivery.

IN LATIN AMERICA

Same-day home or office hand delivery is now available in Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Hand delivery is also available in Mexico City, Guatemala City, Bogota, La Paz, Lima and Santiago.

To order your subscription, please call toll free 1-800-882-2884 or, in New York (212) 752-3890, or mail the completed coupon to: International Herald Tribune, 850 Third Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022. In Latin America, call your local distributor at the number listed below.

Herald Tribune

Please enter my subscription to the International Herald Tribune for:

	Country	U.S.\$ 12 mos.	U.S.\$ 6 mos.	U.S.\$ 3 mos.	*Local telephone no.
<input type="checkbox"/> 12 months	United States	349	190	99	(212) 752-3890
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 months					1-800-882-2884
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 months					
<input type="checkbox"/> PAYMENT ENCLOSED	Central America:				
<input type="checkbox"/> CHARGE/CREDIT CARD ACCOUNT	Mexico	400	230	120	(5) 528-6778
	Guatemala	372	195	100	(2) 321-845
	Costa Rica	372	195	100	(506) 314-3131
<input type="checkbox"/> AmEx	Caribbean:				
<input type="checkbox"/> MasterCard	Puerto Rico	372	195	100	(809) 788-8300
<input type="checkbox"/> Diners	Jamaica	372	195	100	(809) 722-5551
<input type="checkbox"/> Visa	Cayman Island	372	195	100	(809) 549-2103
	South America:				
	Bolivia	545	275	140	(2) 36 68 87
	Brazil	450	230	125	(21) 243-3703
	Peru	450	230	125	(14) 35-3006
	Colombia	372	195	100	(1) 236-9747
	Chile	594	297	150	(2) 2741-471
	Argentina	512	260	140	(1) 47-1705
	Others via airmail	540	270	140	

Card No. _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature _____
(Necessary for credit card purchases)

Name _____

Address _____

Apt./Floor _____

City/Country _____ Tel./Telex/Fax _____

All subscription rates for Latin America and the Caribbean are subject to change without prior notice.

21-2-89

ARTS / LEISURE

Armani: A Master of the Fashion Understatement

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — A cloud passed over Giorgio Armani's sky blue eyes.

"The boys need a sunhat," he said. "I should have sent them to the Caribbean."

It is hard, when you have supervised every detail of your new two-floor London store, to find that the pallor of the waiters does not enhance their specially designed tunics and pleated-front pants. These pale-faced lads in Emporio Armani

Express café might not be quite right for serving up the carpaccio, ricotta and barley broth (as eaten by Julius Caesar's Roman legions). But design-conscious young work-

SUZY MENKES

ing men, in their early 20s, slim of hips and pocketbook, are the target Armani customers.

Giorgio Armani is aiming to expand the Design Decade into the 1990s. His new Emporio Armani stores, opened in London and Dis-

seldorf last week, and then around the globe, offer designer fashion at affordable prices. The airy blonde-wood-and-glass café in London is a first fruit of Florence's historic Café Strozzi, which Armani has taken over and will re-open as Café Doney in April along with a Florentine Emporio next door. The Armani entry is also a signal that the Emporio store is more than a shop: part of a design-aware lifestyle for a new generation.

Emporio Armani was set up in 1981 and is now colonizing Britain (where 10 stores will open across the country), Spain, Switzerland and West Germany. The United States, which currently accounts for 30 percent of Armani's worldwide sales, is the next target area, with Emporio Armani opening in Manhattan at Fifth Avenue and 17th Street on March 14.

One hundred boutiques are planned to cover Europe and the United States by 1990. In Japan, 75 Emporio Armani shops, including the flagship stores in Tokyo and Osaka, are planned over the next five years, in a joint venture with Armani, Raika Co. Ltd. and C. Itoh & Co. Ltd.

Behind the expansion of Emporio (which grossed 122 billion lire, or \$90 million, in 1987) is the philosophy that, while the top echelon of a designer's creation must necessarily be exclusive and elitist, the same principles of design should be more widely available. For Armani himself, this is a tenet of faith, as well as business.

"Young people mustn't be asked to spend too much money," he says. "A good product is in its design and in its quality. I make the difference clear between my own fashion show and the Emporio by the kind of models I choose and their makeup. But you can also feel the difference in the fabrics."

Giorgio Armani has the dubious distinction of being a cult hero among Britain's football hooligans and street gangs, who show their status by sporting Armani's signature eagle. Don Johnson in "Miami Vice" also gives Armani's unstructured tailoring a razor-sharp edge. This is not the image that you get



Carved-wood jacket by Livio de Marchi decorates London store.

when you enter the new store in London's Knightsbridge. A mosaic of light wood and ash gray, highlighted with a flash of blue on ceiling pipe work, make a deliberately neutral background for the casual, pared-down and impeccably tasteful clothes. Only a bold wooden sculpture of a bra and pants (denoting the lingerie department and one of a series of carved art works by Venetian sculptor Livio de Marchi) strikes a frisson of shock.

On the entrance floor are shirts, a range of blue jeans and small versions of Armani sportswear for the bimbos. Up the grainy staircase, are men's ties, lined up in battalions of paisley, modernist and futurist patterns; men's jackets; women's clothes; the café.

The effect is fresh, modern, young and with only the faintest whiff of nostalgia in the funky-panama hats and the sturdy travel bags.

"Retro is dangerous," says Armani. "It is easy to look back at the 1930s, but difficult to be modern and wearable. We have to find a

modernism that suits the way people live."

Armani himself lives a grand but secluded life since the death of his partner Sergio Galeotti, who is credited with understanding and marketing the Armani concept of classic modernity. Beige and dove gray screens hide the dusky frescoes and rococo decorations built into Armani's historic palazzo in Milan, where the collections are shown in a modern theater or in the courtyard tented over in clinical white drapes. The 54-year-old designer trained at medical school before starting his fashion career with the Italian store La Rinascente, and then learning his tailoring with Nino Cerruti.

It is easy to imagine Dr. Armani in a white surgeon's coat, taking a scalpel to cloth, and wielding a knife to remove any sign of fancy decoration or excess on a curving steel gray jacket. He is primarily a tailor, and his strength as a designer is in the modernity of that tailoring, its incredible lightness, its range of fabrics, its tweaks of

change, rather than lurches from one style to another.

Gabriella Forte, Giorgio Armani's right-hand side, mimics the maestro's joy at touching, stroking and feeling newly arrived fabrics — and his discomfiture at having to work at turning such pure perfection into actual clothes.

"I don't like working on the models, it's anguish," says Armani. "I always start with the fabric, never with a drawing. I don't like inventing things. If I do start with an idea, it is that things shouldn't change too much — just the shoulders a little rounder or the lapels a little longer."

It is anguish indeed to describe an Armani collection, for there is no news, no bouffant shape or striking new cut. Instead, the styles seem to flow like water, as one jacket moves more closely to the body, another away from it; the skirts fall in folds or are caught to one side; the pants — many of them — are all slightly different in color, texture or shape. Those colors are watery too: ditch-water gray pants with a silk blouse the shade of clear spring water, with knitwear in sea blues and pale aquamarine. The changes from one season to another are so subtle that it would be as hard to say where a stream broadens to a river as to pinpoint when Armani's line moved from androgynous angular tailoring to a rounded feminine silhouette. He himself insists that the fabric — often as many as 200 in each collection — is the key.

Awards have been heaped on this master of the fashion understatement: gold medals and "Golden Eye" awards in Milan; international recognition from Nieman Marcus, from the Council of Fashion Designers of America; the 1988 Cristóbal Balenciaga award in Madrid. The Armani menswear, which is perhaps the designer's strongest suit, has been rewarded by a string of five Cutsy Sark awards and a Lifetime Achievement Award in Menswear from the Council of Fashion Designers of America in 1988.

The Giorgio Armani label collection, with its own stores, is the lodestar of the line. A new Armani



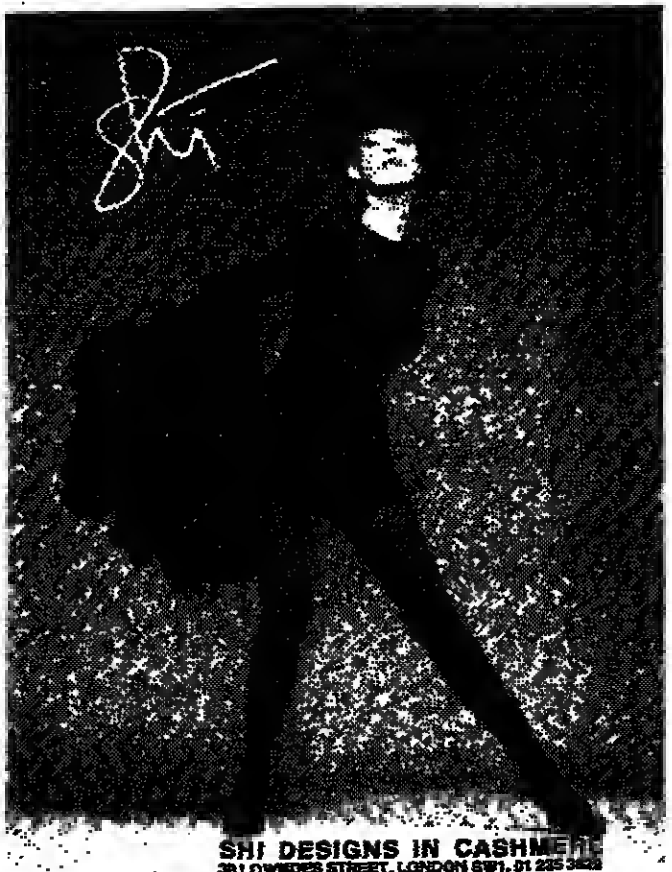
A hands-on designer: Armani checking window display.

store to complement Emporio opens in London's Sloane Street in March and a flagship West Coast store opened on Rodeo Drive last fall.

All the shops under both labels are directed by Armani himself, to give a distinct identity. Thus the London Emporio, which is under license to Ortel Ltd. (a member of the Koo international group of companies) whose owner Christina Ong has two Armani stores in Singapore, has been designed by architect Giancarlo Piretti, who is also

working on the Florence and New York projects. The New York Emporio is unique in that it is owned by Armani.

It is the sense of unity, the harmony of design direction, its unequivocal message and crystal clear corporate identity that lies at the heart of Giorgio Armani's success. He is a man who cares passionately about design. Which is why he paused in his London café with a forkful of ricotta in the air — and apologized that his specially designed cutlery was yet to arrive.



SHI DESIGNS IN CASHMERE
38 LOWDOWN STREET, LONDON SW1. 01 225 3422

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Now Printed in New York
For Same Day Service in
Key American Cities.

To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.:
1-800-882 2884.

(In New York, call: 212-752 3890.)

Or write: International Herald Tribune,
850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Or Telex: 427175. Or Fax: 212-755 8785.

Marie-Martine
ESCADA
Corner in Paris
NEW SPRING SUMMER
COLLECTION
Export price
8 rue de Sévres, Paris 6th.
Tel: (1) 42 22 18 44

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
SPECIAL REPORT

The annual report in which professionals report on developments in education around the world. Published on February 18.

For additional copies of this invaluable report, complete the coupon below.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

EDUCATION DIRECTORY DEPARTMENT

International Herald Tribune, 181 ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

☐ Yes, I wish to receive a free copy of this issue and/or information on the schools I circled below.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

COUNTRY _____

COLLEGES
AND UNIVERSITIES

BRITISH ISLES

University Ancillary Services

EUROPE

Boston University

European University

FRANCE

American College of Montpellier

Boston University in Paris

TEM/ Saint Xavier College University

Institut d'Etudes Françaises/

Université d'Alsace/Université (II)

Schiller International University

The American University of Paris

University of Paris Sorbonne

University of Hartford Business School

ITALY

American University of Rome

University of New York - Art Therapy

NETHERLANDS

International Open University

SPAIN

St Louis University

Universidad de Alcalá de Henares

SWITZERLAND

The American College of Switzerland

UK

theca College

New England College

Richmond College

Schiller International University

University of Southern California/

School of International Relations

Warwick College

USA

Brand College

Bernington College

Cornell University

Harvard University

Johns Hopkins University

Lincoln University

Nova University

Pacific Southern University

Ross University

St Georges University,

School of Medicine

HOTEL MANAGEMENT

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

Hotel Management

TEL./TELEX

Institut de Français

Version Française

GERMANY

Collegium Polonium

Gothic Institut

ITALY

Bucaresti

Italian-Romania & World of Edo

SPAIN

Dormira

Centre

Language Studies

UK Audio Forum

SWITZERLAND

Survey Data

SCHOOLS

AUSTRIA

Imbruck International School

Sabburg International Preparatory School

CYPRUS

Is International School

FRANCE

American Section - College/

Lycee Marcel Roby

British Section, Lycee International

Int'l School of Paris

Int'l School of Sophia Antipolis

ITALY

American School of Milan

St. Stephen's School

Southwest English School

The British Institute of Florence

The International Academy

The New School

SWITZERLAND

Chateau Mont-Croix

Coronawald

College du Leman

Ecole Lemania

Ecole Suisse

Geotad International School

Institut Montrose

International School of Geneva

John F. Kennedy International School

Lysin American School

Tos

UK

American Community Schools

American School

MILITARY SCHOOLS

USA

Army & Navy Academy

Feltham Military School

Oak Ridge Military Academy

SPECIAL

EDUCATION SCHOOLS

USA

Berkshire Children's Community

John Dewey Academy

CAMPS

SWITZERLAND

Village Camps

USA

Bellevue

Buck's Neck

Camp of Maine

Camp Somers

High Tech Camp

North American Trails

Summer Solstice

EDUCATIONAL

COUNSELING

SWITZERLAND

Schulische Service Transwanda

USA

Educational Counseling

Stanley Kaplan Educational Center

Soviet Group
Back on Toes
In U.S. Tour

BALTIMORE — A dance troupe from the Soviet Union is back on tour after being stranded here for two weeks when its financial backing fell apart.

The 59 members of the Donetsk State Opera and Ballet Theatre set out by bus Saturday for a Sunday performance in North Branch, New Jersey, ending an unexpected two-week stay at the Belvedere Hotel here.

The hotel's front desk manager, Donald Steunagel, 31, had tears in his eyes when he embraced each of the departing Ukrainian performers.

"I've been in the hotel business 10 years, and I've never been involved personally with guests before," Steunagel said after they left. "They were such good people. They brought me gifts all the time. I will miss them."

The ballet troupe had planned a 15-city U.S. tour that started in Baltimore.

But when the Soviet Union refused to grant exit visas to three well-known dancers so they could join the company for its American debut, investors in the United States and Mexico withheld \$200,000 in financial support, saying the three stars had been promised.

That left the troupe of young, relatively unknown dancers in the lurch and cast into doubt the future of their tour to such cities as Detroit and Chicago.

While U.S. benefactors scrambled to find backing for a new tour, contributors donated food, liquor and money. The U.S. Information Agency helped to arrange a trip to the White House.

Finally, last weekend, a New York concert management firm, ICM Artists, and the Howard Gilman Foundation in New York announced the booking in New Jersey, plus seven performances at New York's City Center, to be followed by seven more performances in Washington. Other cities have been added.

Mikhail Baryshnikov, artistic director of the American Ballet Theatre and a director of the Gilman Foundation, and who lived in Gilman's home after defecting from the Soviet Union in the 1970s, offered scenery, costumes and rehearsal space.

Vladimir Shukneimik, the troupe's artistic director, said the dancers had dreaded returning to the Soviet Union under a cloud of apparent artistic failure.

"I think this situation was so unusual, and it would have been difficult to explain that it was not our fault but the impresarios who signed the contract," he said.

Tarlazzi May Succeed Laroche

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Angelo Tarlazzi, a 45-year-old Italian-born designer, will take over the artistic direction of the couture house of Guy Laroche, who died on Friday after a long battle with cancer. An announcement of Tarlazzi's appointment is expected imminently.

A spokesman for Tarlazzi on Monday would not confirm or deny Tarlazzi's appointment, but stated that the designer is linked with the Laroche house. Tarlazzi, whose own fashion house was set up in Paris in 1977, will have his lower-price line, Tarlazzi 2, distributed by the Laroche company for autumn/winter 1990. The new Tarlazzi collection is slated for March 17 during the Paris ready-to-wear shows. The Laroche line, on which the 66-year-old couturier had been working to his courageous end, will be shown on March 21.

Tarlazzi was trained in Rome in the high-fashion house of Princess Carnaciolo, known as Caraca, where he stayed for five years. He came to Paris in 1966 to work with Michel Goma at the house of Jean Patou — forcing ground for

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bond Corp. Profit Soared in Half

Asset Sales by Bell Group Companies Boosted Revenue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PERTH, Australia — Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. said Monday that equity-accounted net profit in the half year ended Dec. 31 rose 19.3 percent while sales soared more than threefold. The results were boosted by asset sales from the Bell Group companies, but analysts were skeptical about the meaning of the results.

The equity-accounted net of entrepreneur Alan Bond's flagship climbed to 133.49 million Australian dollars (\$116.5 million) from 111.89 million dollars a year earlier. Sales rocketed to 4.81 billion dollars from 1.58 billion dollars.

Net operating profit rose 39.9 percent from a year earlier, to 152.8 million dollars.

Group operating revenue soared to 5.18 billion dollars from 1.67 billion dollars. The figure was raised by 1.8 billion dollars in asset sales from the Bell companies.

The managing director of Bond Corp., Peter Beckwith, said in a statement that the group was emerging from a phase highlighted by several major acquisitions, including G. Heugens and Sewing Co. of the United States, and securing control over the Bell companies.

"No further major acquisitions by Bond Corp. are anticipated in the second half of the year," he said. "However, the previously stated intention to secure a major operating cash-flow business for group member Bell Resources is unchanged."

Analysts said they wanted further details of Bond's valuations of the assets sold and were hesitant to recommend the company.

"We would expect the stock to continue to underperform the market due to low interest cover and continuing doubts over earnings quality," said an Australian broker.

"I'm glad it's him paying the



Alan Bond, whose Bond Corp. Holdings said it was emerging from an acquisition phase.

interest not me," Brad Orgill, an analyst with Potter Partners Ltd., said of Mr. Bond.

The analyst said he believed Bond Corp.'s debt levels were maintainable only with major further asset sales, such as the company's resources division, though he acknowledged that anything was possible, given Mr. Bond's investment style.

"It's too high-risk for me," Mr. Orgill said.

Bond Corp.'s net interest payments more than doubled in the half to 302.3 million dollars, from 144.9 million dollars, reflecting an increased level of borrowings that has come under criticism.

Mr. Beckwith said the company was emerging from its acquisition phase, and predicted that increased profits would follow. At the end of its rationalization plan, he said, Bond Corp. would have no significant exposures to equities beyond its 20.1 percent stake in the British holding company Lorch PLC, and a 3 percent stake in Allied Lyons PLC.

The executive's statement noted the "substantial growth" of the group's media and communications operations, including its Children's television network, which contributed 62.8 million dollars before tax and interest.

Bond Corp.'s Hong Kong subsidiary, Bond Corp. International Ltd., announced separate results in Hong Kong Friday, showing a 68 percent increase in net profit, to 236 million Hong Kong dollars (\$30.3 million) during the six months.

Bond Media Ltd., another subsidiary, said Monday it suffered an operating loss of 14.15 million Australian dollars in the same period.

Bell Group Ltd. reported a dramatic return to profit in the six months, with a 114.11 million dollar profit, compared with a 498.3 million dollar loss a year earlier.

In 1987, the company, then controlled by the Australian investor Robert Holmes & Court, was savaged by the collapse in global equities. The group said much of its sharply higher revenue came from sales of its own assets.

Bell Group said gross revenue was 1.97 billion dollars, up 47.8 percent.

Bell Resources Ltd., meanwhile, posted net profit of 223.15 million dollars for all of last year, compared with a loss of 270.4 million the year earlier.

The company said the sale of its 30 percent stake in Broken Hill Pty. for 3.06 billion dollars was the principal factor accounting for its group operating revenue in 1988 of 3.67 billion dollars.

The company listed discontinued operations as all its earth-moving interests, the Still Moss theaters and Berman & Nathans Ltd. costume business in Britain, along with British property holdings. (AFP, Reuters)

Finnish Firm to Purchase Wilson Sporting Goods

HELSINKI — Amer Group Ltd. of Finland said Monday it had signed an agreement to pay \$200 million for Wilson Sporting Goods Co. of the United States, in a deal that would make Amer a market leader in golf equipment.

Amer said the deal was expected to be concluded by the end of next month once final details, including U.S. regulatory clearance, had been worked out.

Amer, which already owns MacGregor Golf Co. of the United States, said Wilson's golf-equipment production facilities and retail network would give it an even stronger position in the growing golf market.

Wilson's worldwide operations include the design, manufacture and distribution of sports equipment, apparel and athletic shoes for golf and tennis as well as team sports such as baseball, football and basketball.

The Finnish business group said in a statement that it would acquire Wilson from certain affiliates of the New York-based investment company, Wexley Capital Corp. Wexley specializes in leveraged buyouts and subsequent resales.

Amer said it would finance the deal and provide any extra working capital that Wilson, based in Chicago, needed using cash from its operations, the proceeds of previous share issues and its international financing facilities.

It said the deal would increase Amer's estimated net sales in the current financial year to 7.5 billion marks (\$1.76 billion). Wilson had estimated 1988 sales of \$425 million, Amer said. Wilson's sales and operating profits have shown strong improvement since the mid-1980s, but heavy financing costs have restricted growth in the company's pretax profit.

NZI Cancels Rights Issue After Huge Loss

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — NZI Corp., New Zealand's largest financial company, announced Monday it is to cancel a 286 million New Zealand dollar (\$174.8 million) rights issue after reporting a net loss of 205.44 million dollars for the nine months to Dec. 31.

Instead, NZI will turn to its controlling shareholder, General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corp. of Britain, for the funding.

Separately, New Zealand Stock Exchange executive director Roger Gill said trading in NZI shares had been suspended, effective Tuesday, to clarify the basis on which the company's rights issue was issued.

The NZI managing director, Harry Kemmer, said the company was morally justified in scrapping the issue, given the financial results.

General Accident, which last year bought a 51 percent stake in NZI, will unconditionally underwrite a new 286 million dollar renounceable linked offer of NZI ordinary shares and convertible unsecured subordinated notes to be made on similar terms to the canceled rights issue, NZI said.

General Accident, which also plans to lend NZI 100 million dollars, needs NZI board approval to lift its holding above 60 percent. If take-up of the new issue by other shareholders falls short, its stake could rise to 67 percent.

NZI's nine-month consolidated loss compared with a profit of 104.32 million dollars in the same period a year earlier. The concern planned to continued losses at its banking unit, NZI Bank Ltd., and disappointing results in its life-insurance division.

NZI said it would make loss provisions for its banking unit of about 37 million dollars, bringing the total for the nine months to 176.49 million dollars. NZI announced a loss provision of 138.98 million dollars for the six months to Sept. 30, 1988.

The rights issue, announced on Nov. 21, offered shareholders one ordinary share and 60 cents of convertible subordinated loan stock at 1.20 dollars per share for every four held.

Jim Cook, the company secretary, confirmed in an interview that those who had paid the rights consideration, the premium paid on the market for the rights, would lose their money. Rights have traded as high as four or five cents. He said shareholders would be refunded their application money of 1.20 dollars per share.

Mr. Cook said it was unlikely the revised issue would proceed before the announcement of NZI's results for the year, expected in June.

MINORCO: New Gold Fields Bid

(Continued from first finance page)

effects, Minorco said after launching its first bid for Gold Fields in September that, if successful, it planned to sell Newmont Mining Corp. of the United States, as well as Gold Fields' holding in Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. Renison Goldfields Consolidated Ltd., and all of the London company's other South African interests.

But with the temporary injunction in place, Minorco's new bid is conditional on the outcome of the legal appeal in the United States.

Minorco has 28 days from Monday to present its tender offer documents to shareholders, and the company clearly hopes that a favorable appeal decision will be made within that time. A Minorco adviser declined to speculate what the company's position would be if the appeals court upheld the restraint order.

The new Minorco bid represents a 10 percent increase over its previous offer. Consolidated Gold's shareholders are being offered \$14 a share. Of the per-share offer, \$10.25 is in cash, with the rest in Minorco shares.

Although British institutional investors would generally prefer an all-cash offer, the share component of the deal would be instrumental in bringing the Anglo-American De Beers holding in Minorco down to 40 percent, from the present 60.1 percent, a shift that supports Minorco's claim that it is becoming an operating company and no longer is under South African control.

Consolidated Gold's shares closed at \$14.375 on the London Stock Exchange on Monday. That compares with a closing price of \$10.85 the day before Minorco launched its first bid last September.

NTT Stock Price Slides on Worries Over Recruit Scandal

TOKYO — The share price of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., Japan's largest company, slid Monday toward its all-time low on the Tokyo Stock Exchange following charges linking some of its executives to the Recruit Cosmos Co. share scandal, brokers said.

NTT fell 40,000 yen (\$318.20), to 1.64 million yen a share, after hitting a low of 1.62 million yen.

The stock is almost back to the price, 1.60 million yen, at which it was originally offered on Feb. 10, 1987, its all-time low. It hit a high of 3.1 million yen on April 22, 1987.

Some market operators said NTT could fall to 1.50 million yen

and continue to slide right through. "At the moment," said Shigeru Akiba, head trader at UBS Phillips & Drew International Ltd., "I don't see any positive factors to buy on, because of the negative factors of the Recruit scandal."

Two former executives of NTT were arrested on Monday on suspicion of bribery in the Recruit share scandal. They were among a group of public figures who bought shares of Recruit Cosmos, the real-estate subsidiary of Recruit Co., and were able to realize huge profits after the shares were floated on the over-the-counter market in 1986.

NTT was privatized in 1987. But the government still holds 65 percent of its shares, having sold off

10.2 million since 1987. Knowing further NTT stock sales are due, the government has tried to keep share prices artificially high, brokers said.

"The share price was holding up on the belief that the government would support it," said Darrell Whitten, an electronics analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities (Japan) Ltd. But with the Recruit scandal, "the whole mystique has left it."

In December, the NTT chairman, Hisashi Shinto, resigned following press reports of allegations that some of the hefty profits reaped by his former secretary from the sale of Recruit Cosmos shares went into Mr. Shinto's bank account.

Mr. Shinto was an important

force in NTT's metamorphosis into a profitable private company from a bulky public corporation.

The Tokyo metropolitan government is studying whether to exclude NTT from a group that plans to invest in the huge Tokyo Teletop Center project.

Although such exclusion should not have a major impact on revenue, similar repercussions could bode ill for NTT, analysts said.

"Fundamentally, NTT is also in a weak position due to the arrival of new telecommunications carriers," said an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. "These new carriers could prove strong competitors for the former monopoly."

IBJ Plans to Join City Banks in Loan Field

TOKYO — Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. plans to enter the loan market for consumers and smaller corporations, which has long been the preserve of Japan's city banks, senior bank officials said Monday.

The bank has asked the Finance Ministry for permission to set up a joint venture that could be called IBJ Finance Co., the officials said.

IBJ is the first long-term credit bank to plan such an extensive entry into retail banking. Long-term banks have traditionally provided long-term funds to Japan's major corporations and have left consum-

er lending to the city banks, Japan's commercial banks.

IBJ, the biggest long-term credit bank, expects IBJ Finance to be capitalized at 500 million yen (\$4 million), the bank officials said.

IBJ will provide 5 percent of the total, the maximum it can legally contribute. The rest will come from certain of its partly owned subsidiaries, including IBJ Lease Co. and Nippon Housing Loan Co.

The IBJ officials said the new venture would offer consumer credits, loans for financial transactions such as stock and bond investments, and funds for corporate

BNP Mortgages
Mortgages for high-value UK property
 * Special terms for expatriates resident in the UK
 Phone Rosemary Yoko
 01-380 5214

 BNP Mortgages Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris, one of the world's largest international banks.

HYPER: Carrefour Is Adapting to the U.S. Market

(Continued from first finance page)

motions are advertised consistently in the local newspapers. Carrefour also augmented its product selection, specifically for bread, fish, and frozen foods. American shoppers demand more choices than the French, said a Carrefour spokesman in Philadelphia. "We just had to learn the rhythms of the American consumers," Mr. Bon said.

In an effort to brighten the ambience of the stores, Carrefour also replaced linoleum-style floors with a brighter tiled surface — a major effort since the store has three times the floor space of Notre Dame cathedral. Traffic has increased and "our initial results do not encourage us to leave," Mr. Bon said.

It was in the United States that Carrefour's founders, Jacques Fournier and the brothers Denis and Jacques Delcayre, first came across the idea that propelled them to start their first hypermarket. The three French entrepreneurs, who with Mr. Bon form the company's executive committee, gleaned their retail formula — simple parking, one-stop-shopping, and discount pricing — from a seminar in Dayton, Ohio, in 1962.

Retailers in the United States adapted the concept for supermarkets and shopping malls, but the French decided to leapfrog that stage and go straight to hypermarkets.

As increasing numbers of French families acquired cars, they began to abandon the traditional corner stores for the discount prices at the new Carrefour hypermarkets in the suburbs. "Price is everything to the French," Mr. Bon said.

The landscape of French retailing was changed, despite protests from small shopkeepers. By the 1970s, however, new laws in France began restricting the number and size of hypermarkets allowed in any given area.

In response, Carrefour developed a chain of smaller supermarkets that offered a limited selection of one-brand products. Then it started to take the hypermarket concept outside France.

It did not work everywhere. Forays into Belgium, West Germany, and Britain failed. Those countries already had well-established retail distribution networks and Carrefour's late start proved too great a handicap.

But the idea took off in Spain, where there were no established national supermarket chains, and Carrefour was able to help develop the country's distribution network. The same was true in Argentina.

In Brazil, where Carrefour now operates 20 stores, the company has a 22 percent participation in Costco Wholesale Corp., which operates 45 warehouse discount stores on the West Coast and reported a

profit of \$4.5 million on sales of \$1.37 billion in 1987.

"Carrefour is the leader in the market," said Ms. Rigouren, the retail specialist. "They are well managed and they have enormous purchasing power."

Now with more than 70 hypermarkets in France and 45 abroad, Carrefour is among the top 20 retailers in the world. It is three times the size of its nearest French rival, Euromarché SA, which reported sales of \$3.3 billion in 1987.

A quarter-century after Carrefour's debut, the hypermarket concept has started to catch on in the United States. In addition to Carrefour, Hyper Shoppes Inc., which is 20 percent owned by Euromarché, operates two stores in Cincinnati. The first store is now turning a profit after three years in operation. Wal-Mart Stores Inc., generally working in partnership with a local grocery chain, operates stores in Texas, Kansas, and Mis-

sonri through its Hypermarket U.S.A. division.

Carrefour, which is listed on the Paris Stock Exchange, is a favorite among stock analysts, who say they do not regard its initial slow start in the United States as a threat to the company's future.

Even if it's a failure, it won't affect the results," said Eric Boutein, of the brokerage Patrick da Boutein. When the company's profits for 1988 are announced, an increase of about 15 percent, to about \$145 million, is expected.

Both management and analysts agree, however, that the company's future growth will come from the continuation of its international expansion and diversification.

London Metals

	Close	High	Low	Settle
ALUMINIUM (High Grade)				
3 months	2150.0	2160.0	2140.0	2150.0
6 months	2150.0	2160.0	2140.0	2150.0
12 months	2150.0	2160.0	2140.0	2150.0
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)				
3 months	1680.0	1690.0	1670.0	1680.0
6 months	1680.0	1690.0	1670.0	1680.0
12 months	1680.0	1690.0	1670.0	1680.0
LEAD				
3 months	240.0	245.0	235.0	240.0
6 months	240.0	245.0	235.0	240.0
12 months	240.0	245.0	235.0	240.0
NICKEL				
3 months	1850.0	1860.0	1840.0	1850.0
6 months	1850.0	1860.0	1840.0	1850.0
12 months	1850.0	1860.0	1840.0	1850.0
SILVER				
3 months	380.0	385.0	375.0	380.0
6 months	380.0	385.0	375.0	380.0
12 months	380.0	385.0	375.0	380.0
ZINC (High Grade)				
3 months	200.0	205.0	195.0	200.0
6 months	200.0	205.0	195.0	200.0
12 months	200.0	205.0	195.0	200.0

FIRST AUSTRALIA PRIME INCOME INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

International Depositary Receipts (IDRs)
 Issued by
 Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of First Australia Prime Income Investment Company Limited (the "Company") will be held at Mercury House, 2 Tutakomua Road, Rarotonga, Cook Islands on March 2, 1989 at 9:00 a.m. for the following purposes:

- (1) To elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
- (2) To ratify the appointment of Mr. L.P.C. Taylor of Price Waterhouse, Jersey, C.I. as auditor of the Company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989.
- (3) The amendment of Primary By-Law No. 3 to permit the Company to pay Canadian dollar dividends.
- (4) The amendment to the Articles of Association to permit the Company to issue IDRs.
- (5) The amendment of Primary By-Law No. 6 to permit the Company to invest in further Australian and New Zealand securities.
- (6) To transact such other business as may properly come before the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

The board of Directors has fixed the close of business on January 20, 1989 as the record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to vote at the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

By order of the Board of Directors

Voting arrangements for IDR-holders

1. If the IDRs are held in an account with Euro-clear or Cedeo, IDR-holders must contact Euro-clear (attention: Equities Department), telephone 33-2-519.15.11, telefax: 61.62.16.67 or Cedeo (attention: Securities Administration), telephone 33-2-44.99.21, telefax: 27.91.00.00 by February 27, 1989 instructing them to block the IDRs in the IDR-holder's account until conclusion of the meeting and specifying the manner in which the votes attributable to their IDRs should be cast.
2. If the IDRs are not held in Euro-clear or Cedeo, IDR-holders must ensure that their voting instructions, together with either their IDRs or their bank's confirmation of deposit (including IDRs serial numbers), reach the Depositary at the address given below (attention: Securities Department), telephone 33-2-508.84.49, telefax: 21.75.2.00 (MORRIS B) by February 28, 1989.

A fee of U.S. \$10 per voting instruction will be debited by Euro-clear. The other IDR-holders are requested to transfer the fee to Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, for account 670-01.422 of the Depositary. Copies of the information circular relating to the Meeting are available at the address indicated below:

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
 33, Avenue des Arts, 1040 Brussels, Belgium
 as Depositary.

London Commodities

	Close				Feb. 20		
	Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous	Bid	Ask
SUGAR							
U.S. Delivered per metric ton							
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Nov	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Dec	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jan	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Feb	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Mar	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Apr	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
May	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jun	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Jul	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Aug	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Sept	26.40	26.50	26.30	26.40	26.40	26.50	
Oct	26.40						

SPORTS

Budd Takes Firm Stand In Assailing Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG — Zola Budd, the South African-born runner who recently indicated that she wanted to return to international competition, has strongly condemned apartheid.

In a television interview Sunday in Johannesburg, Budd said that she had "always hated" any form of racial discrimination.

She appeared on an independent pay television channel, M-Ner.

Budd said she had not spoken out strongly against apartheid when she was competing for Britain, her adopted homeland, because she had not wanted to "get involved in the hypocrisy of the anti-apartheid wagon."

The runner returned to South Africa last year when she came under pressure from British athletes groups.

She adopted British citizenship in 1984 to sidestep a ban on competing in international meets, from which South Africans are barred because of their country's apartheid policies.

Last month, after British television interviews in which she criticized several anti-apartheid leaders, Budd said publicly for the first time that she did not support apartheid.

But her condemnation on South African television Sunday of racial discrimination was the strongest yet and has increased speculation that she is planning a return to international athletics.

"I have always felt in my heart that I hate apartheid and always resented it," she said. "I do not believe in the superiority of one race above another based on the color of a person's skin."

The International Amateur Athletics Federation opened an inquiry on Budd last year to examine allegations that she had run a race in South Africa. Budd denied the allegation, but was suspended for a year and chose to return to South Africa.

Soon after her arrival, she became engaged to a businessman in Bloemfontein, her hometown and the capital of Orange Free State.

But Budd has said that she is interested in competing internationally again and has declined to compete in South Africa.

She is studying politics at Orange Free State University. (AFP, AP)

SIDELINES

Sabatini Leaves Argentina Early

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Gabriela Sabatini, the Argentine tennis star, flew to the United States on Sunday, after receiving threatening letters, sources said.

Sabatini, staying with her family in the Atlantic resort of Mar del Plata, south of Buenos Aires, had received two typewritten letters in recent days in which her life was threatened if she did not pay \$250,000, the police said.

The world's fourth-ranked player, who was preparing for the U.S. women's circuit, cut short her stay in Argentina by two weeks.

Twigg Wins by 2 in San Diego Golf

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Greg Twigg shot a 3-under-par 69 Sunday for a two-stroke victory in the \$700,000 Shriners Lehman Hutton Open. Twigg, who had a 17-under-par 271 total for the four-day tournament at the Torrey Pines Golf Course, earned \$126,000.

The third-round leader, Steve Elkington of Australia, struggled to a 1-over-par 73 to finish in a second-place tie at 273 with Mark Wiebe, Brad Faxon and Mark O'Meara.

Twigg's previous best finish was a tie for third in the 1985 Greater Milwaukee Open. (See Scoreboard)

For the Record

The Soviet Union will be the host to a professional tennis tournament for the first time when the women's Virginia Slims tour makes a stop in Moscow later this year, the newspaper Izvestia said Monday. Moscow also will be the site of a men's Grand Prix tournament in 1990, it added. Both are likely to be played indoors. (UPI)



Boston's Robert Parish, left, and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of Los Angeles in a delicate balance.

Dantley Breaks His Silence

DALLAS — The Dallas Mavericks' owner, Donald Carter, has met with Adrian Dantley and said he was hopeful the star forward would play with the Mavericks Monday night, a team spokesman said.

Dantley has refused to report since being traded by Detroit last week.

Carter met with Dantley and his agent on Sunday night at an airport hotel, Kevin Sullivan, Mavericks director of media relations, said Monday.

The general manager, Norm Sonju, released a statement: "First, Mr. Carter did meet with Adrian and his agent at the Marriott in Washington tonight. Secondly, Dantley said he did want to play for the Mavericks. Third, Norm was optimistic that Adrian would

be in uniform tomorrow night in San Antonio."

Dantley, 33, has missed two Mavericks games since being traded by the Detroit Pistons last week for Mark Aguirre. The Mavericks also obtained a first-round draft choice in 1991.

Dantley was required to report Friday but did not.

"Hopefully, out of this meeting will come something positive," said Coach John MacLeod. "That would be Adrian Dantley being available in San Antonio on Monday. If not in San Antonio, then Denver for sure. We need to have him in uniform, that goes without saying."

Associates of Dantley have said the high-scoring forward was shocked and hurt by the trade, which removed him from a team considered a serious contender for the NBA title.

Michigan Is Defeated By Indiana

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Jay Edwards' 3-point shot at the buzzer lifted Indiana, ranked ninth by The Associated Press writers' poll, past No. 13 Michigan, 76-75, in a college basketball game Sunday in Bloomington, Indiana. It

TOP-20 BASKETBALL

was the Hoosiers' 15th straight victory at home.

Edwards scored 23 points, including 13 in the final nine minutes. He also made three of four free throws in the last 1:22 to keep the Hoosiers close after Michigan led 75-71 on a 3-pointer by Sean Higgins.

Need an Assistant? Try the NFL

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There used to be an axiom in the National Football League: If the team did badly, dismiss the head coach. Now, the head coach remains and the assistants go.

Eighty-two coaches, four of them head coaches, have either left, been out, or taken on new assignments with their teams among the 28 teams of the NFL. It has been estimated that about 40 of those coaches have not been rehired.

"I don't recall ever seeing so many coaches out of work," said Mike Lynn, general manager of the Minnesota Vikings. "In my 15 years in the league, there's been more movement by assistant coaches right now. In fact, I think there's more going on now than any time in the modern era of the NFL."

The owner of the Cleveland Browns, Art Modell, said, "It's a new era now."

He gave the coach, Marty Schottenheimer, the option of remaining with the condition that he hire an offensive coordinator and make the defense more aggressive. Schottenheimer refused to take Modell's advice and resigned.

"I don't want to call it interference," Modell said. "But the game is so complicated now, you've got to be able to have assistants who aren't simply part of the old-boy network. And if you're a head coach, you've got to learn how to delegate that authority."

Schottenheimer is now head coach of the Kansas City Chiefs. Modell hired Bud Carson from the New York Jets only after

Carson accepted two of Modell's choices as assistants.

Chuck Noll, architect of the Pittsburgh Steelers teams that won four Super Bowls in the 1970s, was forced to accede to the demands of the team president, Dan Rooney, who wanted a different defense. Eventually, Tony Dungy resigned as defensive coordinator. He wound up with the Kansas City Chiefs as coach of the defensive backs after talking to the New York Giants, who had dismissed their secondary coach, Len Fouts.

Tom Landry, coach of the Dallas Cowboys, recently demoted Emie Stautner, his defensive coordinator of 13 years.

"It's time to go in a new direction," said Landry, after creating a personnel position for Stautner, who will leave after next season. Landry hired George Hill, who had been dismissed by the Indianapolis Colts.

After 20 seasons with the Denver Broncos, Joe Collier was dismissed as defensive coordinator.

There were some unusual aspects of the recent moves:

- Winning didn't guarantee a job. Of the 16 teams that posted records of 500 or above, 7 dismissed at least one coach.
- Twenty-two teams made coaching changes.

One highly regarded assistant, who quit and then was the subject of speculation for an opening on another team, pleaded with a reporter the other day: "Don't even say I said 'no comment.' This is a sensitive time, and I don't want to say anything that could be misconstrued."

Another assistant coach, who was in the

Changing Scene On the Sideline

National Football League coaching changes, from the end of the season through yesterday.

	Left	Moved	Hired
Atlanta	0	0	0
Buffalo	2	1	1
Chicago	0	0	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1
Cleveland	9	0	5
Dallas	1	2	2
Denver	6	2	3
Detroit	7	1	8
Green Bay	0	0	0
Houston	2	0	0
Indianapolis	6	0	5
Kansas City	9	0	7
L.A. Raiders	5	0	3
L.A. Rams	0	0	0
Miami	1	0	1
Minnesota	0	0	0
New England	3	0	2
New York	1	0	0
San Diego	2	0	2
Seattle	1	1	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0
Pittsburgh	5	0	3
San Francisco	5	0	4
S.F.	1	3	2
Seattle	2	0	1
Tampa Bay	1	0	0
Washington	1	0	2

*Head coach change
†Retained interim coach

The Hoosiers, who have 21 victories and 5 losses, are 11-1 in the Big Ten conference with six games left to play. Illinois is second in the conference with an 8-4 record. Michigan, 19-6 overall, fell into a tie with Iowa for third at 7-5.

Russell Robinson led the Wolverines with 24 points.

Missouri 79, Nebraska 63: In Columbia, Missouri, Gary Leonard scored 11 of No. 3 Missouri's first 17 points. The Tigers, 2-2 under interim head coach Rich Daly, went ahead 19-6 and extended it to 38-21 at halftime.

Nebraska, 14-12 overall and 2-8 in the Big Eight, shot 8-4-31 in the first half. The Cornhuskers did not reach double digits in scoring until Bo Raley's basket made it 25-10 with 7:41 left in the half.

Levon scored 23 points and Anthony Foster 22 for Missouri, now 22-5 and 8-2.

West Virginia 90, Rhode Island 66: In Morgantown, West Virginia, Chris Brooks scored 22 points and Ray Foster 17 as the Mountaineers, 22-2 and 15-0 in the Atlantic 10, extended the nation's longest winning streak to 21 games.

John Evans scored 23 points for Rhode Island, 11-13 and 7-8, which lost its third straight. Herb Dixon scored 17, and Kenny Green 11.

Nevada-Las Vegas 62, Temple 46: In Las Vegas, Greg Anthony made a game-winning, 15-foot jumper with 28 seconds left as the No. 18 Rebels rallied in the final four minutes. Nevada-Las Vegas improved to 18-6 overall, while Temple fell to 15-9. Anthony and Anderson Hunt each scored 17 points for the Rebels.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ANATOLY Karpov, the former world titleholder from the Soviet Union, was almost everyone's favorite to win his quarterfinal world championship candidates match with the Icelandic grandmaster Johann Hjartarson, which ended Feb. 6 in Seattle, and he did, by 3½ to 1½. Indeed, right from the start of these elimination matches, Karpov has been unanimously expected to zip on through to another title bout with his countryman Gary Kasparov.

Hjartarson, on the other hand, failed to evince the bright attacking play that led to his rapid advancement last year. For example, in Game 3, below, he went astray early as White, ceding the initiative to Karpov, who quickly broke through with a winning attack.

Karpov chose one of his mainstays, the Flohr-Zaitsev (9...Re8 and 10...Bb7) Defense to the Ruy Lopez. But instead

of attempting to maintain a solid, passive position on the queenside after 15 Bb2, he anticipated White's intended expansion with a4, c4 and so on by dredging up an almost forgotten move, the line-opening 15...a5!?, which the British international master Robert Wade played in 1968.

Hjartarson should have given his e4 pawn additional protection with 16 Qb1. In any case, his 16 Bb3 c6 17 Nb3 was wrong unless, after 17...ab 18 cb ed, he dared to venture 19 Na5 Ra5!?, 20 ba c5 Bb5 Qa5, but evidently he was afraid of the strong Black center pawns.

His 19 Nf4d4 allowed Karpov to knock out the important e4 pawn by 19...c3! 20 bc (an attempt to win the d6 pawn by 20 Nb5 cb 21 ab Ral 22 Bal Ne4 23 Be4 Ral 24 Re4 Be4 25 Nd6 loses a piece to 25...Nb6! 26 Be5 Nd4! 27 Qd4 Nd6 28 Bd6 Qd6 29 Qe4 Qd1! dc 21 Nb5 Nd4).

After 23 Nc3, it did not escape Karpov's notice that the white king was bereft of defenders and that he could rapidly aim his own forces toward the king's wing. Accordingly, he played 23...Ng5 and Hjartarson found himself in deep trouble.

The former champion's 26...Qe6 threatened 27...Nb3! and, after 27 Re3 Bb6, the threat was 28...Bf4.

After 29...Ng5, Hjartarson had to try a defense with 30 Rh3, as ugly as that looks. Instead, he tried desperately to mix things up with 30 Re5!, but after Karpov's 30...Bb2! 31 Kh1 Qe6, his wild hopes came to naught.

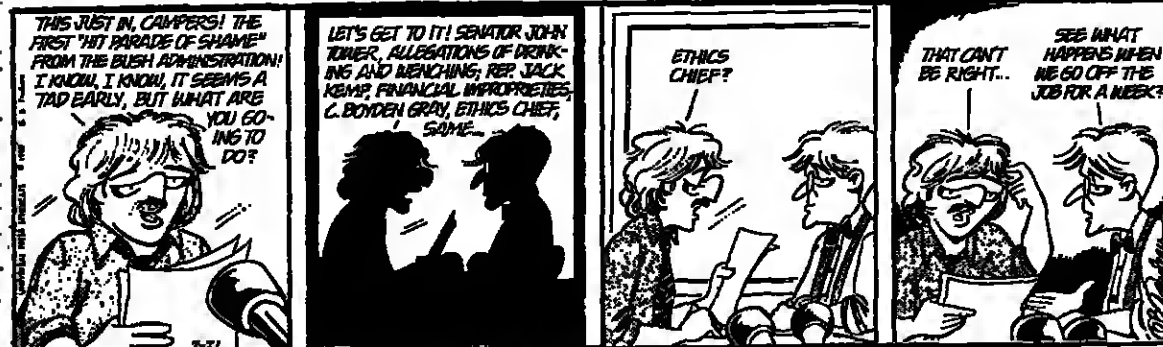


If he had counted on 32 f3, he was at once disabused by Karpov's 32...Qe1!, the main point being that 33 f3 Qb4 34 Bc4 Bg3 35 Kgl Qb2 36 Kf1 Qh1 37 Ke2 Qe1 38 Kd3 ends in 38...Bc4 mate. Hjartarson gave up.

White	Black	White	Black
1. f3	18. c3	18. c3	18. c3
2. Bb2	19. c3	19. c3	19. c3
3. Bb3	20. c3	20. c3	20. c3
4. Bc4	21. c3	21. c3	21. c3
5. Bc5	22. c3	22. c3	22. c3
6. Bc6	23. c3	23. c3	23. c3
7. Bc7	24. c3	24. c3	24. c3
8. Bc8	25. c3	25. c3	25. c3
9. Bc9	26. c3	26. c3	26. c3
10. Bc0	27. c3	27. c3	27. c3
11. Bc1	28. c3	28. c3	28. c3
12. Bc2	29. c3	29. c3	29. c3
13. Bc3	30. c3	30. c3	30. c3
14. Bc4	31. c3	31. c3	31. c3
15. Bc5	32. c3	32. c3	32. c3
16. Bc6	33. c3	33. c3	33. c3
17. Bc7	34. c3	34. c3	34. c3

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER
BY SHERRY BUCHANAN
IN THE HIT EVERY THURSDAY.
ESSENTIAL READING FOR
EXECUTIVES WORKING IN
THE INTERNATIONAL
MARKETPLACE

DOONESBURY



Goldstar

West Germany: the land of quality craftsmanship.

West Germany: the land where 300,000 Goldstar TVs and 400,000 Goldstar VCRs are produced every year.

Computers/Audio/Video/Home Appliances
Floppy Disks/Audio & Video Cassettes

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VALEE
LELOH
BYSTUL
SUTTRY

ANSWER: A

BACK IN THE U.S.S.R.:
An American Family Returns to Moscow

By Jerrold and Leona Schecter and family. 468 pages. \$24.95. Scribner Book Companies, Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Maria Carlson

MOST of our popular information on the Soviet Union comes from the journalists who have been stationed there. The most recent entry, one with a slight twist, is the Schecter family's "Back in the U.S.S.R.: An American Family Returns to Moscow."

In the summer of 1987 Jerrold Schecter, chief of the Time-Life Moscow bureau from 1968 to 1970, returned to the Soviet Union with his family to see just how much life had changed since they had lived there. Their 10-week visit produced both a PBS film and a book of the family's personal and professional impressions of a Soviet Union in the throes of glasnost and perestroika.

"Back in the U.S.S.R." is a jumble of impressions, statistics, descriptions and details, relevant and irrelevant, which together produce a crazy quilt of new information and old clichés, not only about the daily life of Soviet citizens, but also about the ongoing life of Americans living and working in the Soviet Union. About half of the chapters were written by Schecter and his wife, Leona; the rest are the product of their various offspring and their spouses, focusing on their particular areas of interest and expertise.

The Schecter ménage touches on many aspects of Soviet life: politics, dissent, the press, publishing, the intellectuals, education, the arts, medicine and the youth scene. Their reports highlight the difference between the Soviet Union of the late 1960s, trapped in Brezhnevian stagnation, and Mikhail Gorbachev's relatively dynamic society of today. The variety of narrative voices and assumptions, ranging from mature, conservative skepticism about the possibility of reforming the Soviet system, to the naive, typically American assumption that Russian generosity and hospitality after three days' acquaintance are identical with intimate friendship, makes for interesting reading.

The main weakness of the Schecters' narrative lies in the fact that, except for a few new faces sought out by the more adventurous younger Schecters, most of the old regulars: the same dissidents, Jewish refuseniks, journalists, bureaucrats, eccentrics, intellectuals and "professional friends" American diplomats and journalists have passed on to each other (and to us, their readers) for years. Consequently missing from this book are the rank-and-file workers who will have to make Gorbachev's reforms work.

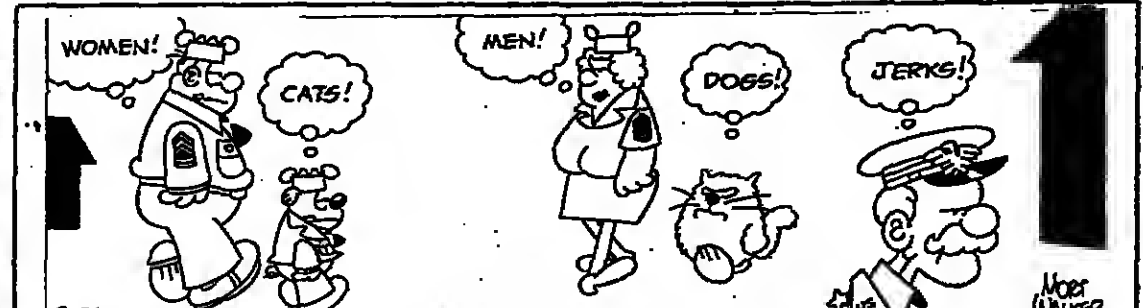
The main strength of "Back in the U.S.S.R." lies in its broad, slice-of-life portrait of Gorbachev's Soviet Union, presented simultaneously from several points of view.

Maria Carlson, who lived in the Soviet Union from 1980 to 1986, teaches Russian literature at the University of Kansas. She wrote this for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Stenmark: The Big Thrill in Colorado

The Associated Press

ASPEN, Colorado — Tired of fighting and slowed by leg and back problems after 16 illustrious seasons of racing, Ingemar Stenmark showed that he had one more dramatic moment in his 32-year-old body.

Now, he's prepared to pass the torch to countryman Lars-Börje Eriksson.

Stenmark broke a two-year victory drought on Sunday, with a blistering second run to overtake Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg and capture a men's World Cup

giant slalom in what was his final race in North America.

The incomparable Swede raised his victory total to 85 — a figure that is considered unassailable. By contrast, his closest rival is Girardelli, with 27 race victories.

In the finish area, other racers lined up to congratulate Stenmark in an emotional tribute to the greatest technical skier the sport has known.

"All year there hasn't been a racer who wasn't cheering for him to win one more time," said Kyle Wieche of the United States,

who managed a breakthrough of his own, placing seventh.

The Swedish coach, Herman Nogler, said Stenmark's retirement after races next month in Japan "is a sad feeling. Part of my life is ending."

But Nogler then embraced Eriksson and said, "I'm glad to have him as a coming force for the Swedish team."

Eriksson, who won Saturday's super giant slalom for his first World Cup victory, placed third in Sunday's giant slalom.

Eriksson was cheering for Stenmark in the finish area even though

Stenmark's time knocked him from the lead.

"I'm just so happy — Stenmark wins and I'm third, my second time on the podium in two days," Eriksson said. "Stenmark's winning is fantastic. Now he can quit without regrets."

Girardelli said he was "very happy for Ingemar that he could win a race in his last year. Everybody thought he would retire because he can't win."

"But he came back like everybody who knows him knew he could."

Trailing Girardelli by 21-hundredths of a second after the first run, Stenmark was 33-hundredths faster on the second run.

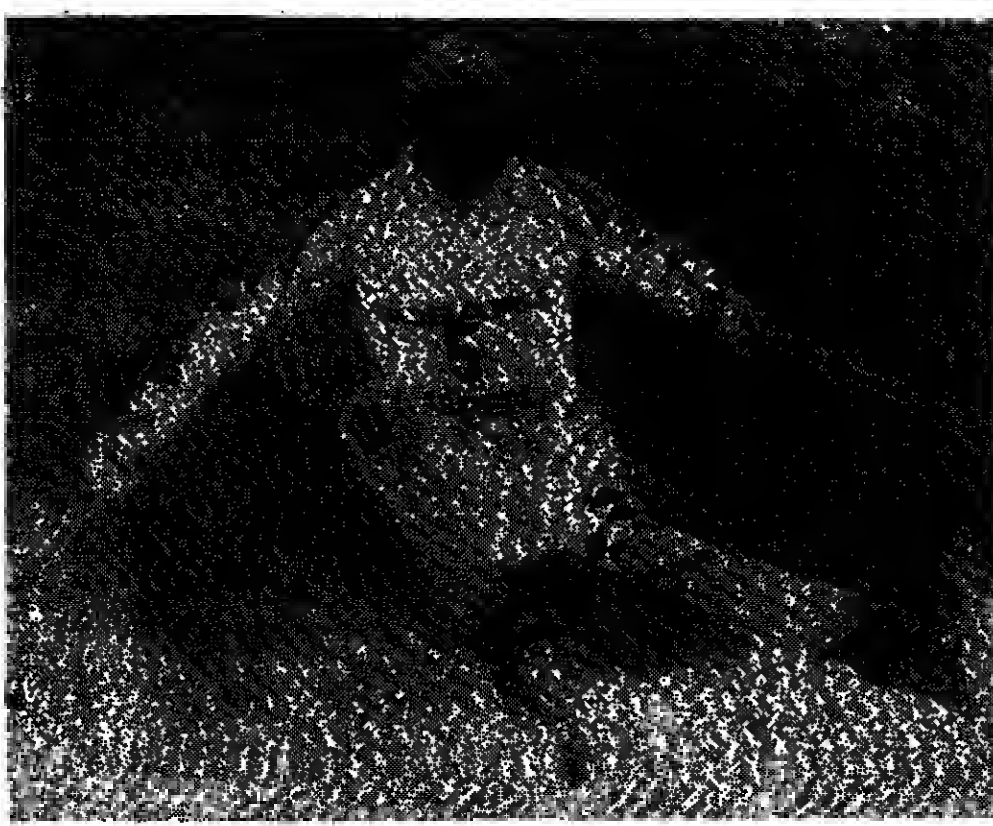
Stenmark had an aggregate time of 2 minutes, 16.40 seconds. Girardelli, further lengthening his lead in the World Cup overall standings, was second in 2:16.52. Eriksson placed third in 2:17.67.

Stenmark wanted to go out as a winner. He recalled that he had planned to retire after the 1982 season, but decided to continue racing after finishing that season with poor results. He probably would not have skied this season but for the recently concluded World Championships in Vail.

"My second run was a good one," Stenmark said. "I was a little slow on the steep part in the middle. I was afraid of going out. Then I knew I had to press harder on the bottom."

"This victory means a lot to me because this is my last year of racing," he said. "If I wouldn't have won, people would have said I was 10th or 15th the last year and wasn't a good skier. Now I think I've proven I can still ski well. In every sport, you have to be up-to-date — not think about, well, he was good 10 years ago."

"It's great that I could win one more race. It's a fantastic feeling. I could hear the crowd cheering for me all the way down the course. It felt very good."



Ingemar Stenmark, on the way to victory, his first in two years and his last in North America.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Pittsburgh	22	15	7	51	34	248
NY Rangers	20	22	8	48	32	248
Washington	21	20	10	52	32	284
Philadelphia	20	22	10	50	32	284
New Jersey	21	20	10	52	32	284
NY Islanders	21	25	3	45	194	243

Central Division	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
St. Louis	20	15	7	47	34	248
Chicago	20	15	7	47	34	248
Buffalo	20	15	7	47	34	248
Minnesota	18	22	10	46	32	284
Quebec	21	24	4	46	32	284

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

NHL Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
St. Louis	20	15	7	47	34	248
Chicago	20	15	7	47	34	248
Buffalo	20	15	7	47	34	248
Minnesota	18	22	10	46	32	284
Quebec	21	24	4	46	32	284

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NHL Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Pittsburgh	22	15	7	51	34	248
NY Rangers	20	22	8	48	32	248
Washington	21	20	10	52	32	284
Philadelphia	20	22	10	50	32	284
New Jersey	21	20	10	52	32	284
NY Islanders	21	25	3	45	194	243

CENTRAL DIVISION

NHL Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
St. Louis	20	15	7	47	34	248
Chicago	20	15	7	47	34	248
Buffalo	20	15	7	47	34	248
Minnesota	18	22	10	46	32	284
Quebec	21	24	4	46	32	284

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NHL Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Pittsburgh	22	15	7	51	34	248
NY Rangers	20	22	8	48	32	248
Washington	21	20	10	52	32	284
Philadelphia	20	22	10	50	32	284
New Jersey	21	20	10	52	32	284
NY Islanders	21	25	3	45	194	243

CENTRAL DIVISION

NHL Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
St. Louis	20	15	7	47	34	248
Chicago	20	15	7	47	34	248
Buffalo	20	15	7	47	34	248
Minnesota	18	22	10	46	32	284
Quebec	21	24	4	46	32	284

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NHL Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Pittsburgh	22	15	7	51	34	248
NY Rangers	20	22	8	48	32	248
Washington	21	20	10	52	32	284
Philadelphia	20	22	10	50	32	284
New Jersey	21	20	10	52	32	284
NY Islanders	21	25	3	45	194	243

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Pittsburgh	22	15	7	51	34	248
NY Rangers	20	22	8	48	32	248
Washington	21	20	10	52	32	284
Philadelphia	20	22	10	50	32	284
New Jersey	21	20	10	52	32	284
NY Islanders	21	25	3	45	194	243

CENTRAL DIVISION

NBA Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
St. Louis	20	15	7	47	34	248
Chicago	20	15	7	47	34	248
Buffalo	20	15	7	47	34	248
Minnesota	18	22	10	46	32	284
Quebec	21	24	4	46	32	284

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NBA Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Pittsburgh	22	15	7	51	34	248
NY Rangers	20	22	8	48	32	248
Washington	21	20	10	52	32	284
Philadelphia	20	22	10	50	32	284
New Jersey	21	20	10	52	32	284
NY Islanders	21	25	3	45	194	243

CENTRAL DIVISION

NBA Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
St. Louis	20	15	7	47	34	248
Chicago	20	15	7	47	34	248
Buffalo	20	15	7	47	34	248
Minnesota	18	22	10	46	32	284
Quebec	21	24	4	46	32	284

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NBA Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Pittsburgh	22	15	7	51	34	248
NY Rangers	20	22	8	48	32	248
Washington	21	20	10	52	32	284
Philadelphia	20	22	10	50	32	284
New Jersey	21	20	10	52	32	284
NY Islanders	21	25	3	45	194	243

CENTRAL DIVISION

NBA Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
St. Louis	20	15	7	47	34	248
Chicago	20	15	7	47	34	248
Buffalo	20	15	7	47	34	248
Minnesota	18	22	10	46	32	284
Quebec	21	24	4	46	32	284

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NBA Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Pittsburgh	22	15	7	51	34	248
NY Rangers	20	22	8	48	32	248
Washington	21	20	10	52	32	284
Philadelphia	20	22	10	50	32	284
New Jersey	21	20	10	52	32	284
NY Islanders	21	25	3	45	194	243

CENTRAL DIVISION

NBA Standings

Wales Conference	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
St. Louis	20	15	7	47	34	248
Chicago	20	15	7	47	34	248
Buffalo	20	15	7	47	34	248
Minnesota	18	22	10	46	32	284
Quebec	21	24	4	46	32	284

Puikkonen Dethrones Nykanen in Ski Jump

The Associated Press

LAHTI, Finland — Jari Puikkonen of Finland captured the 90-meter special ski jump title Monday at the World Nordic Ski Championships, dethroning the Olympic champion Matti Nykanen.

Puikkonen soared 113.5 meters and 107 meters for 218.5 points. It was his first major individual championship.

"A fantastic victory," he said. "My first jump was perfect. The second wasn't as good. I had some difficulties."

Nykanen, who made ski-jumping history by sweeping all three gold medals in the Calgary Olympics last year, had the longest jump of the second round at 108.5 meters. But that distance was not enough this time for the "Flying Finn."

Nykanen settled for a bronze medal at 205.0 points, after hitting 102 meters in the first round.

The silver medal went to Jens Weislof of East Germany, who had jumps of 114.5 and 103 meters for 212.5 points.

Jan Boklov of Sweden, third after the first round with 114 meters, failed completely in the second when he managed only 78.5 meters to tie for 21st.

Badtjer, Gunde Svann of Sweden, the world's premier cross-country skier in the 1980s, won the men's 15-kilometer freestyle race.

Torgny Mogren came in second and Lars Haland was third, as Sweden scored its first triple win in this event in world championship history.

Sweden also had a triple win in the 18-kilometer event, then the shortest distance, in the 1948 Winter Olympics at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

It was the second medal sweep in these championships, Finnish skiers having finished 1-2-3 in the women's 10-kilometer classical style race Friday.

Svan, who did not enter the 30-kilometer classical style race Saturday because of the flu, mastered the heavy track conditions and led the race throughout.

Svan covered the men's sprint distance in 40 minutes, 39.6 seconds, trouncing Mogren by 23.3 seconds.

Haland was 30.7 seconds behind Svan, while Aleksandr Prokhorov of the Soviet Union was fourth, 33.3 seconds back.

The race counted toward the World Cup standings, and Svan increased his lead to 145 points.

Mogren, runner-up to Svan in the World Cup last year, moved to fourth with 92.

Vegard Ulvang of Norway is second with 108, two ahead of a fellow Norwegian, Pål Gunnar Mikkelsen.



Frank Bruno, British heavyweight champion, works out in preparation for his bout Saturday with the world champion, Mike Tyson.

Image of Boxing: Again on the Ropes

By Bill Brubaker

Washington Post Service

During a trip to South Korea to judge a World Boxing Council championship fight, Duane Ford

First in a series

said he received an unusual greeting from a promoter who managed one of the participants.

"It was the morning before the fight and I was in the hotel lobby, just back from a walk," Ford said. "One of the promoter's assistants told me, 'We'd appreciate if you'd go to your room. I didn't know what was happening. I thought, 'Gee, maybe there's going to be an air raid.'"

Ford, an official of the WBC and Nevada State Athletic Commission, returned to his room and, several minutes later, two aides to the South Korean manager-promoter knocked on his door.

"They sat down at a little table and handed me an envelope," Ford said. "They said, 'This is a gift for your family.' I opened it and there was a stack of \$100 bills. I gave the envelope back and said, 'Thank you very much, but no thank you.'"

A well-known referee who lives in the Orient said he had been offered about 40 bribes over the past 20 years.

"I've been offered money, jewelry and prostitutes," the referee said. "A manager once offered me \$100,000 to disqualify his fighter's opponent. I've accepted only one bribe: a \$12,000 string of Mikimoto pearls from a Japanese promoter."

"The referee said the bribe — accepted within the last five years — did not affect his judgment in the ring."

"The Japanese fighter lost," he said, "and the promoter never invited me back."

The referee spoke on the condition he not be identified.

"I've got a wife and kids," he said. "If these managers and promoters knew I was talking about this, I'd be dead — literally. Boxing is a very serious business."

It has been called the Sweet Science, and to many boxing fans there is nothing sweeter than the sight of two gladiators exchanging bloody blows in a darkened arena, such as the sports pavilion of the Las Vegas Hilton, where Mike Tyson will defend his heavyweight title Saturday against Frank Bruno.

But the image of boxing — battered during the 1950s by dis-

closures of organized crime ties but revitalized during the '60s and '70s by the presence of one Muhammad Ali — is again on the ropes.

If it isn't Mike Tyson suing his manager, it's former middleweight champ Carlos Monzon being charged with murder, or a Baltimore boxer sustaining brain damage in his pro debut, or a Florida promoter being indicted for using a title fight to launder drug money.

As the promoter Don King acknowledges, boxing is "on the

Room, dinner in the Studlight Room."

Binn said the black-tie affair was "good for the promoters" and "good for us."

But it was costly. "It can cost upwards of \$75,000 by the time you fly in people," Binn said.

The WBC doesn't exactly operate on the cheap. Of the \$2.8 million it collected in certification fees from 1984 through last September, it spent \$885,527 on travel, conventions and seminars; \$335,864 on press and public relations; \$295,488 on telephone and telex charges; \$232,452 on legal and professional fees and

gifts" during assignments in the Far East. The issue was raised in amateur boxing during the 1988 Seoul Olympics after the middleweight Roy Jones lost a controversial decision to Park Si Hun of South Korea.

The International Amateur Boxing Association suspended the three judges who voted against Jones and will consider disciplinary action against more ring officials at a meeting next month in Nairobi. "One concern is that officials may have been entertained in costly restaurants," the association's president

ART BUCHWALD

The Revolving Door

WASHINGTON — The revolving door turns and where it stops nobody knows. Ever since President Reagan moved out and President Bush came in, the game of musical chairs has continued. Reagan appointees are now working the other side of the street representing private clients seeking assistance.



The most popular press ex-administration appointees seem to be public relations. "Public relations" has a nice ring to it, and, like "consultant," you can make it mean anything you want it to.

It's interesting to note that these people, who are now charged with butting up the new media, were not too friendly to us when they were doing Reagan's bidding. Some are having a hard time persuading my colleagues and myself that they were really good guys when they worked for the government.

One such person is Sanford Probe, who came into the office to sell me a story on tax breaks for the hot cross bun industry.

"Why should I talk to you, Sanford?" I asked. "When you were in the White House, you never returned my calls."

Sanford replied, "It wasn't my fault. How did I know that I'd be representing the hot cross bun industry when I left the government?"

"That's not a good enough excuse. Remember when I saw you at

the Salute to Nofziger ball? You wouldn't even say hello to me. You walked by as if I wasn't there."

"I had no choice. I was with Don Regan and he would have become suspicious if I had spoken to you. He might have thought I was returning your calls."

"All you guys in the revolving door are the same. You treat us like dirt when you're on the inside and lick our boots when you're on the outside."

"You're making that up. Remember the time when I called and told you that the contract had just won \$30 million in the New Jersey lottery?"

"It was a phony story. The contract won the money from Ollie North who sold U.S. arms to Tehran."

"So I was slightly inaccurate. Does that make me an unreliable source?"

"I didn't say that you were unreliable. I just said that you were suffering from a bad case of disinformation. You thought you were running things forever. Well, it doesn't work that way in America. You dump on people for two terms, and then it's their chance to dump on you."

"Look, I've learned a lot since I have been working in the private sector. I now understand that everyone has a job to do whether they're in the Oval Office or stuck in a traffic jam on the Beltway. If I don't get a story on a tax break for hot cross buns into the newspaper, I could lose the account."

"Why should the hot cross bun industry get a tax break?"

"Because the Japanese are flooding the country with hot cross buns and killing our markets."

"How are they flooding America?" I asked.

"They're bringing them in in the glove compartments of their automobiles."

"That doesn't sound like much of a story."

"You don't think so? I'm new at this game. I know I could have gotten away with it in the White House."

"You can get away with anything in the White House, but when you re-enter the real world, your veracity is at stake. Remember this, Sanford. Nobody in the private sector ever lies."

"I wish someone had warned me about that when I took this job."

Jerome Robbins Is Back on Broadway

By Mervyn Rothstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jerome Robbins, master choreographer and famed Broadway director, is leaning against a piano and singing. The words are not from his new show, "Jerome Robbins' Broadway," which opens Sunday at the Imperial Theatre.

Nor are they from any of the many musicals he directed and choreographed on Broadway from 1944 to 1964, from "On the Town" to "Fiddler on the Roof"—11 of which are represented in this new production.

The words he is singing are from a different era: from the 1930s, when Robbins was a young man, going to high school, graduating, attending New York University for a while, beginning his career.

It is a song from the Depression, a period that certainly shaped Robbins' life, as it for everyone who lived through it.

He sings: "Once I built a tower, to the sun / Once I built a tower, to the sun / Once I built a tower, to the sun / Brother, can you spare a dime?"

A song of success, followed by failure, albeit failure beyond an individual's ability to prevent.

For Robbins the success has been obvious, and fairly constant. The failure part is more difficult to discern; most people agree that, with the most minor and essentially unimportant exceptions, he hasn't lost a step.

It is a Friday in the middle of December, two months after Robbins' 70th birthday and the end of the 19th week of rehearsals for "Jerome Robbins' Broadway" with three weeks of technical and dress rehearsals still to go for the cast of more than 60 before beginning seven weeks of previews.

Twenty-two weeks of rehearsals are practically unheard of in show business; most plays or musicals have six, or maybe eight.

But this is not most shows, just as Robbins is not most choreographers or directors. If Robbins wants 22 weeks, he gets 22 weeks. Learning against a piano in the rehearsal hall, he looks perhaps 20 years younger than his age. His body is still sleek and limber; at rehearsals he constantly illustrates dance movements to his



Robbins rehearsing "On the Town" in 1944, and perfecting a number for his new production, "Jerome Robbins' Broadway."

performers, and he sometimes does them with more precision and style than they do.

His immaculate white beard is trimmed with such care that it looks as if each hair has been carefully measured, rehearsed and put in place.

Painstakingly chosen, if you will, for its role on his face. Such precision is, and has been for the past 45 years, his trademark.

Robbins began building his tower in the 1940s. His first glowing success came in 1944 at the Metropolitan Opera House: "Fanny Free," the first ballet he choreographed for Ballet Theatre, a story of three sailors on leave that was performed 162 times in its first year, still believed to be a record.

Then came his first Broadway show, "On the Town," which grew out of "Fanny Free."

And then came "Billie Holiday," "Call Me Madam," "The King and I," "Peter Pan," and "The Pajama Game," and "Bells Are Ringing" and "West Side Story," and "Gypsy," and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum," and finally, "Fiddler on the Roof."

He won four Tony awards. But who is the man behind all those successes? That's harder to say.

Many people who know him

agree that Robbins is a difficult person to get to know. "Cold" is a word that is frequently used, and "difficult" and "distant" and "demanding."

Too demanding. But many other performers have also talked about the intense passion that drives his art, that makes his art his life.

The stimulus to such a degree that no one is ever conscious of time. "Mary Martin, who starred for him in 'Peter Pan,' once said: 'There is only the joy and excitement of working with a genius.'"

But the producer Leland Hayward once described him this way: "Jerry is a perfectionist, which doesn't make it easy."

And there, perhaps, is the key word: perfectionist.

"I am a perfectionist," Robbins said, sitting up and bristling just a bit. "I wear that badge proudly. I think that's what art is about—trying to make it as good as you possibly can."

Many stars, Martin and Eddi Merman among them, have praised him precisely because of his demanding perfectionism, saying that it brings out the best in them. Others, however, have repeatedly and angrily griped about the way he has treated them.

"People gripe," he said. "They gripe. I can't help what they say. And he laughs, quietly.

"I don't think it's anyone's business how I work," he added, vehemently. "I'm not in the profession to show people how I work. My idea is to do a show and put it in front of the people and make it as good as I can and as good as I think it should be."

More than a month after the scene in the studio he took time to talk about the show, and about himself, and how they both came to be.

The idea of doing a show of selections from his Broadway musicals, Robbins said, came to him almost a decade ago.

"I was very, very busy over at the City Ballet at that time," he said, "and occupied pursuing that career, and didn't get around to this."

But then, he said, about a year ago he saw his 70th birthday looming "and thought it would be a good time if I'm going to get it done to give it a little push and see what happened."

The Shubert Organization is producing the show with Roger Berlind, the Sumitry International Corp., Byron Goldman and Emanuel Azenberg.

The musical was originally budgeted at \$7 million, but the price has grown to more than \$8 million.

"It's due to the long reconstruction time, the long preview time, the rehearsal time, all of which

compounds the costs," said Bernard Jacobs, president of the Shubert Organization.

"And Robbins is a perfectionist," Jacobs said. "He doesn't stop working. And every time he works, it costs money. And we have never said no to him."

The cost is a potentially big risk for the investors. Because of the high price of production, and the high weekly cost of keeping it running, the show will need 70 to 75 weeks of sold-out performances just to earn back its costs, even with its Broadway record top ticket price of \$55.

The show has a pre-opening advance sale of almost \$8 million, according to the producers, considerably below the \$12 million advance of "Les Misérables" and the \$19 million of "The Phantom of the Opera."

The Robbins show, of course, has not played London or anywhere else. And there is a feeling among some in the theater world that, however successful Robbins has been in the past, he has been away so long that his name is not a known quantity anymore to many theatergoers, especially the younger generation.

Both "Les Misérables" and "Phantom" were considered review-proof. The Robbins show will almost certainly need favorable reviews to have a good chance of being a big hit.

PEOPLE

Prince Charles, in U.S., Plays Polo for Wildlife

Prince Charles, on a visit to the United States, played on the winning side in a charity polo match this weekend in Palm Beach, Florida. The match, held to raise money to preserve African wildlife, was arranged by his friend Geoffrey Keen, principal investor in a new Florida polo and beach club. The Prince of Wales began a four-day U.S. visit last week and met Friday with President George Bush.

Defense lawyers predict that Marc Christian is unlikely to receive much of the \$21.75 million a jury awarded him last week in his suit against the estate of Rock Hudson. "You can't squeeze blood from a turnip," said Robert Parker Mills, attorney for the estate, which is valued at less than \$5 million. He said motions will be filed next week, requesting that the judgment be overturned. If that fails, Mills said an appeal will be pursued, which could take three years.

Sting, the British rock star, has met with President José Sarney of Brazil to propose a worldwide campaign to raise funds for a large Indian reservation and for Amazon preservation projects. Sting is attending a wedding meeting among Brazilian Indians from 23 tribes and international ecologists. "We need the participation of the Brazilian people for this. We want to help Brazil save the Amazon," he said.

Colleagues and friends of Rick and M. Nixon are being urged not to cooperate in the production of an ABC Entertainment adaptation of "The Final Days," the book by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein about the end of the Nixon presidency. "Because of the simplicity, odious and vicious nature of this project, we are asking everyone in deference to the Nixon family, to refuse to have anything to do with this project or indeed for the time being with ABC," a Nixon aide said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

The final performance of the \$5.3 million Broadway bomb "Les Misérables" was held less than two months after the musical opened. There was a standing ovation at the start of the second act when "Les Misérables" star Peter Onorati sang Sunday from a coffin and death. "Not even critics can kill me," he said.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

MOVING

1992 - NOW I

interdean

INTERNATIONAL MOVIES

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM (021) 99 92 24
ATHENS (01) 962 31 11
BARCELONA (93) 21 11 11
BERLIN (30) 21 11 11
BRUSSELS (02) 739 15 63
CANZ (0421) 17 05 91
DUBLIN (01) 739 15 63
HAMBURG (043) 85 97 44
HONG KONG (852) 25 95 30
LONDON (01) 951 41 41
MADRID (01) 671 20 16
MANCHESTER (01) 707 20 16
MILAN (02) 415 82 41
MOSCOW (095) 738 20 30
MUNICH (089) 55 90 30
OTTENBURG (0771) 8926 25
PARIS (01) 35 95 90 30
ROME (06) 23 95 90 30
VIENNA (01) 35 95 90 30
ZURICH (022) 95 95 30

HOMESIDE: Small & medium homes, bungalows, castles worldwide. Call Charles 42 51 18 91 (after 5pm).

MOVING

Move All Over the World with

GLOBAL

INTERNATIONAL

PARIS (01) 47 20 28 28
TELEFAX (01) 47 20 28 28
TELEX 642627
21 OFFICES ACROSS THE WORLD
Paris Personal Fully Bilingual

PERSONAL SERVICES

SACRED HEART OF JESUS and Saint Jude, once again grateful thanks for the help and support given to us by the SACRED HEART OF JESUS and Saint Jude, grateful thanks for continuing our prayers, U.K. M.G.

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRASCIO BREMEN: From stock and new, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 26